Greene County District Library (Ohio)
0 53 85 0489357 8

HISTORY
OF THE
SESQUI-CENTENNIAL
OF
MONONGALIA COUNTY
WEST VIRGINIA

1926

Harry P. Muffly,
County Agent
Morgantown, West Virginia

Greene Co. Room 975.4 Monon-
1m
Monongalia Historical
Society, Morgantown, W. Va.

Sesqui-centennial of
Monogalia County, West
1928

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL

OF

MONONGALIA COUNTY

WEST VIRGINIA

OCTOBER 20, 21, 22, 23, 1926

MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA

1776 . . . CELEBRATING . . . 1926

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CREATION OF THE COUNTY

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF MORGANS TOWN

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE COMPLETION OF THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD TO MORGANTOWN

Bublished by
MONONGALIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA

TRIBUNE PRINTING CO., CHARLESTON, W. VA.

COL. ZACKQUILL MORGAN

Founder of Morgan's Town, 1785

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OF THE

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY

I.

The Monongalia Historical Society.

II.

Founding of Monongalia, Ohio, and Youghiogheny Counties, Virginia, and the Growth and Development of Morgantown and Monongalia County.

III.

Sesqui-Centennial Committees Appointed. Orders of the County Court and the City of Morgantown. Proclamation of the Court and the Mayor, Fixing Date of Celebration.

IV.

The Trifold Anniversaries: 150 Years, 141 Years, and 40 Years.

V.

The Woman's Music Club Presents "Ellen and the Old Songs" in Honor of the Sesqui-Centennial.

VI.

Grand Parade and Street Pageant. Ringing of County and City Bells. Governor's Salute.

VII.

Sesqui-Centennial Program at Metropolitan Theatre, Morgantown, W. Va.

VIII.

Congratulations of Distinguished Guests on the Splendid Success of the Celebration.

IX.

Historic Relics.

X.

Orders of County Court and City of Morgantown Approving Expenditures Made for the Sesqui-Centennial.

XI.

History of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and of Its President and Other Officers, and What It Has Done for Monongalia County and the State of West Virginia.

XII.

Members of Monongalia Historical Society.
Officials of Monongalia County, West Virginia.
Officials of the City of Morgantown, West Virginia.
Monongalia County Bar Association.
Monongalia County Medical Society.
Monongalia County Dental Association.
Clergymen in and near Morgantown, West Virginia.

XIII.

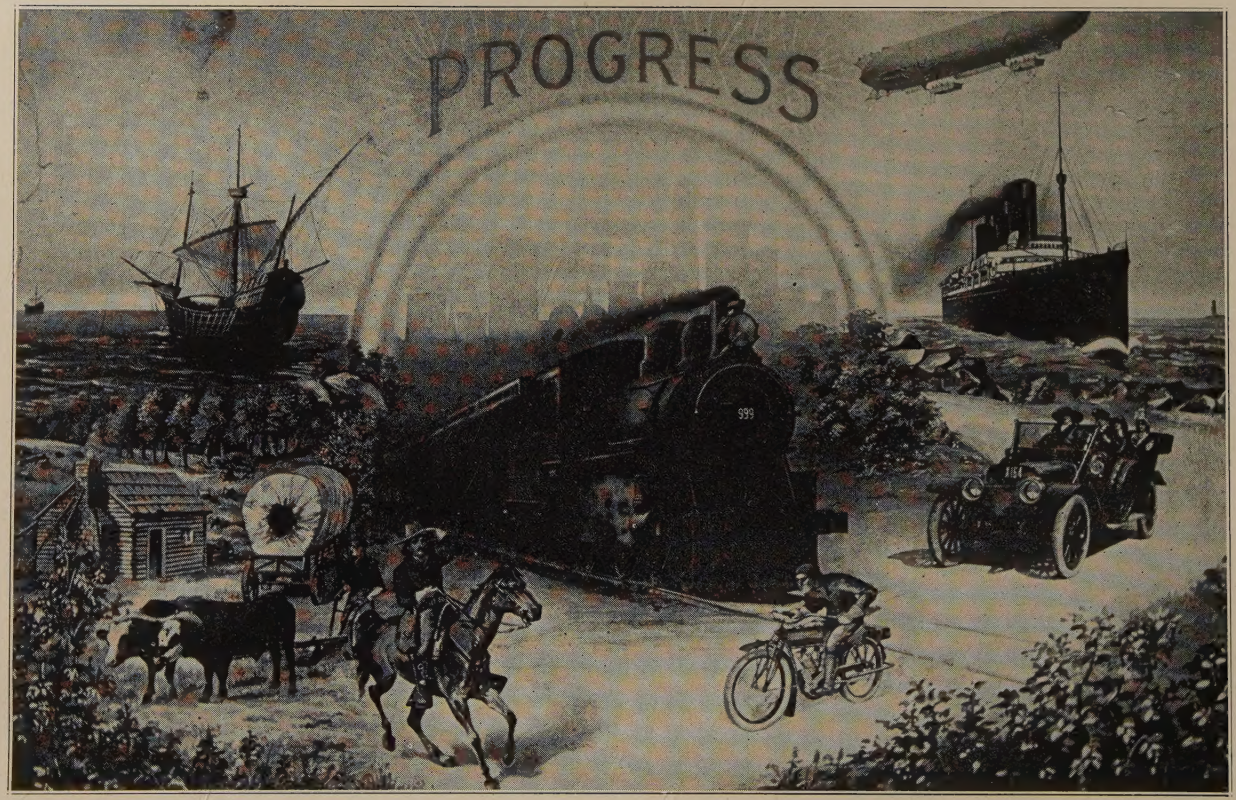
Anecdotes.

XIV.

Thanks of the Monongalia Historical Society to All the Corporations and Persons Helping to Make the Sesqui-Centennial a Wonderful Success.

XV.

Unveiling of Monument to Kern's Fort of the Revolution.



PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

PREFACE

A HISTORY of the Sesqui-Centennial of Monongalia County, West Viginia; the 141st Anniversary of the founding of Morgan's Town; and the 40th Anniversary of the completion of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad into Morgantown, West Virginia, prepared by the MONONGALIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY and this history was compiled and edited by Honorable George C. Baker, the chairman of the committee having the work in charge, and Miss Rose M. Sweeney, and in recognition of their services in the preparation of this history the Monongalia Historical Society at its meeting held May 2, 1928, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

> "The Monongalia Historical Society hereby desires to extend to Miss Rose M. Sweeney and the Honorable George C. Baker, of Morgantown, Monongalia County, West Virginia, their sincere thanks and place on record the appreciation of the Society for the splendid and efficient services rendered by them in the com pilation of the history of its successful celebration of the Sesqui-Centennial held in this city October 21-22-23,1926."

COMMITTEE

GEORGE C. BAKER, *Chairman*
FRANK P. WEAVER
THOMAS RAY DILLE
MISS SUSAN MAXWELL MOORE
MRS. JOANNA S. CLARK

December 28, 1927.

THE life of Colonel Zackquill Morgan and the creation of Morgans Town, now the City of Morgantown, are so closely linked together that from a historic standpoint the Act of the General Assembly of Virginia, enacted one hundred and forty-one years ago, is here quoted:

AN EXACT COPY OF THE ACT AS PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA IN OCTOBER, 1785, GRANTING TO ZACKQUILL MORGAN THE RIGHT TO LAY OUT AND ESTABLISH A TOWN BY THE NAME OF MORGANS-TOWN

✤

[HENING'S STATUTES AT LARGE, Vol. 12, p. 212.]

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A TOWN ON THE LANDS OF ZACKQUELL MORGAN, IN THE COUNTY OF MONONGALIA.

1. BE it enacted by the General Assembly, That fifty acres of land, the property of * Zackquell Morgan, lying in the county of Monongalia, shall be, and they are hereby vested in Samuel Hanway, John Evans, David Scot, Michael Kearnes, and James Daugherty, gentlemen, trustees, to be by them, or any three of them, laid out into lots of half an acre each, with convenient streets, which shall be, and the same are hereby established a town, by the name of Morgans-town. So soon as the said fifty acres of land shall be so laid off into lots and streets, the said trustees or the major part of them, shall proceed to sell the said lots, at public auction, for the best price that can be had, the time and place of which shall be previously advertised for two months in the Virginia Gazette; the purchasers to hold the said lots respectively, subject to the condition of building on each a dwelling house, eighteen feet square at least, with a brick or stone chimney, to be finished fit for habitation within four years from the days of sale: And the said trustees, or the major part of them, shall, and they are hereby empowered, to convey the said lots to the purchasers thereof in fee simple, subject to the condition aforesaid, and pay the money arising from the sale thereof to the said Zackquell Morgan, or his legal representatives. The said trustees, or a majority of them, shall have power from time to time, to settle and determine all disputes concerning the bounds of the said lots, and to settle such rules and orders for the regular building of houses thereon, as to them shall seem best and most convenient; and in case of the death, removal out of the county, or other legal disability, of any of the said trustees, it shall be lawful for the other trustees to elect and choose so many other persons in the room of those dead, removed or disabled, as shall make up the number: the trustees, so chosen, shall to all intents and purposes, be vested with the same powers as those particularly named in this act. The purchasers of the lots in the said town, so soon as they shall have built upon and saved the same, according to the conditions of their respective deeds, shall be entitled to, and have and enjoy all the rights, privileges, and immunities, which the freeholders and inhabitants of other towns in this state, not incorporated, hold and enjoy. If the purchaser of any lot shall fail to build thereon within the time before limited, the said trustees, or the major part of them, may thereupon enter into such lot, and sell the same again, and apply the money towards repairing the streets, or in any other way for the benefit of the said town. PROVIDED ALWAYS, That nothing herein contained shall be construed or taken, so as to authorize the said trustees to sell any lot, that may have already been sold and conveyed by the aforesaid Zackquell Morgan, nor to re-enter the same, provided the holder thereof shall build a house of such dimensions as is herein before directed, within the space of four years after the passing of this act.

* Zackquill Morgan's very unusual Christian name is spelled in many different ways in old records, which is not surprising when we consider that educational advantages in Virginia at that period were not of the best, and many of the backwoodsmen could barely read and write, and generally spelled by sound. Accordingly we find: Zacquil, Zacquill, Zackquillian, Zacwell (Zackquell), and Zackll, but rarely Zackquill, which, according to the old Episcopal Church record book at Bunker Hill, is the way Colonel Morgan Morgan originally spelled his son's name.

CITY POLICE OF MORGANTOWN IN 1926

Left to Right—(1) Clete W. Smith, (2) Warren P. Pickett, (3) Hallie L. Stillman, (4) Dorsey O. Johnson, (5) C. Sloan McDowell, (6) Harry Inks. (7) Frank Lee, (8) Prentice F. Wolfe, (9) Stanley Wolfe, (10) James G. Hunter, (11) Joseph E. King.

PUBLIC UNVEILING OF BRONZE MEMORIAL IN FRONT OF HOTEL MORGAN, FEBRUARY 22, 1926

Left to Right—(1) Dr. W. C. Clark, (2) Mrs. Daise Wood Mitchell, (3) Dr. W. C. Kelly, (4) Dr. W. E. Lowther, (5) Thomas Ray Dille, (6) Wendell Orr, (Scout), (7) Miss Evelyn Cox, (8) Miss Florence Cox, (9) Marvin Stewart, (Scout), (10) Judge W. S. Haymond, (11) John M. Gregg, (12) Hon. R. E. L. Allen, (13) J. C. Federer, in rear, (14) Edward Beckett, (15) Miss Susan M. Moore, (16) Prof. Samuel B. Brown, (deceased), Walter Corey, in rear.

CHAPTER I.

THE MONONGALIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THERE have been many efforts made to preserve the past and current history of West Virginia by the forming of historical societies.

We have record of a state historical society, founded December 30, 1869, in connection with the University. This society had two meetings annually, and Dr. Thomas H. Logan, of Wheeling, was the first president, and Dr. Hugh W. Brock, of Morgantown, was an active member.

The Monongalia Historical Society was organized on Wednesday, December 3, 1924, when Thomas Ray Dille called a meeting at his office of persons interested in historical subjects.

There were ten present: L. D. Arnett, F. M. Brand, J. M. G. Brown, Samuel B. Brown, J. M. Callahan, D. C. Clark, I. G. Lazzelle, Gilbert Miller, F. P. Weaver, W. C. Kelly, and Thomas Ray Dille.

Officers elected: W. C. Kelly, president; Thomas Ray Dille, secretary; S. B. Brown, treasurer (now deceased).

In 1925 the Legislature of West Virginia passed a general act creating the West Virginia Historical Society, providing for appointment by the Governor of fifty-five members; one from each county of the state. The member appointed for Monongalia County is Thomas Ray Dille. This society is empowered to publish and preserve a written history of the state, and of each county, and to purchase and hold real and personal estate for the use of the corporation.

The present active membership of the Monongalia Historical Society numbers over one hundred, and about fifty honorary members have been elected from time to time.

The object of the society is mainly to mark and preserve historic spots, gather data, and have papers written of the history and traditions of the pioneer families, and encouraging historical research.

On January 16, 1925, at a meeting of the Historical Society, a committee was appointed to interview the directors of the new hotel, then about completed, and ask to have it named in honor of Zacquill Morgan, the founder of Morgantown, and through the efforts of the

Monongalia Historical Societies' Committee of Ten at Col. Zockquill Morgan's grave, at Pricketts Cemetery, in Marion County, W. Va., 1925

From Left to Right—Dr. W. C. Kelly, Mrs. W. C. Kelly, Mrs. Geo. C. Baker, Mr. Thomas Ray Dille, Mr. Max Mathers, Mr. S. A. Barker, Mr. Sam B. Brown, Mrs. S. A. Barker, Mrs. Fred Mitchell, Mr. Geo. C. Baker.

Society it was named "Hotel Morgan." The Society erected a bronze tablet on the new hotel with the following inscription:

"In memory of Colonel Zackquill Morgan, founder of Morgan's Town, Virginia. Born 1735, died Jan. 1, 1795, and was buried at Prickett's Fort in Monongalia County, Virginia. He first came here about 1766. A charter was granted to Morgan's Town by the Legislature of Virginia in October, 1785. Col. Morgan was the owner and proprietor of the first hotel in Morgan's Town, Virginia, in 1783.

Erected by the Monongalia Historical Society in 1925."

This tablet was unveiled February 22, 1926. Dr. W. C. Kelly, President, presided. Former Congressman R. E. L. Allen gave the address of dedication. Judge W. S. Haymond, State President of the Sons of the Revolution, also made a short address. The music was by a male quartet: John M. Gregg, Walter Corey, Edward Beckett, and J. C. Federer.

Two Boy Scouts, Wendell Orr and Marvin Stewart, stood one on either side of the tablet, and the unveiling was done by two little girls, lineal descendants of Zackquill Morgan, Misses Florence and Evelyn Cox.

A tablet in the new High School, inscribed

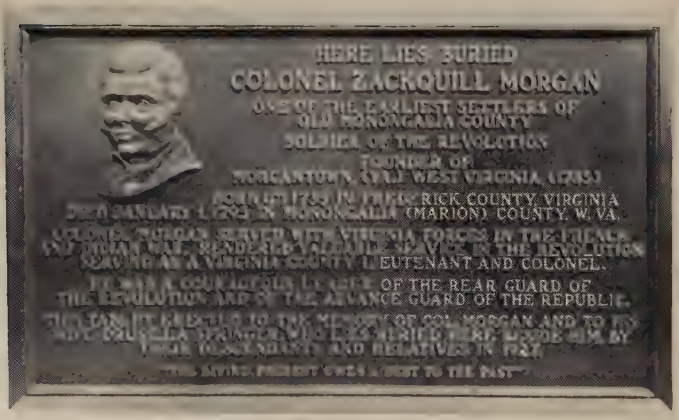
"In Memory of
Miss Sarah Rebecca Coyle
Born May 3, 1841
Died July 1, 1912.
She was an efficient teacher in the public schools of the City of Morgantown for thirty-eight years, from 1868 to 1906.

Erected by
Her many loving pupils and the Monongalia Historical Society
1926,"

was unveiled January 11th, 1927, by Eva Anderson and Barbara Howard Dille, relatives of Miss Coyle.

The efforts of the Historical Society to have the remains of Zackquill Morgan moved from Prickett's Fort to Morgantown were not successful, but such an interest was aroused that the various members of the Morgan family and the Marion and Monongalia County Historical Societies determined to mark suitably the resting place of this illustrious pioneer.

Granite Monument and Bronze Tablet Dedicated in Memory of Col. Zackquill Morgan, September 11th, 1927



This was brought about by a meeting of Monongalia and Marion County relatives and descendants of Zackquill Morgan, on a call made by the descendants living in Marion County, and a meeting was held at the Catawba M. P. Church on Sunday, August 23, 1925.

The meeting was opened by Dr. W. C. Kelly and followed by George C. Baker, who presented the object of the meeting. The meeting was largely attended and a discussion was had with reference to a proper memorial to Colonel Morgan and whether his remains should be removed to Morgantown or left at Prickett's Creek.

On motion it was decided to leave the remains of Colonel Morgan at Prickett's Fort, and a committee of five was appointed to raise funds for a monument.

A granite monument with bronze tablet was unveiled September 11, 1927, with appropriate ceremonies. M. W. Harris, of Fairmont, President of the association, paid a glowing tribute to the Monongalia Historical Society, giving it the credit for suggesting the movement. The Monongalia Historical Society was represented on the program by Max Mathers, Miss Rose M. Sweeney, and Roy Yoke.

The bronze tablet carries the following inscription:

"HERE LIES BURIED
COLONEL ZACKQUILL MORGAN
ONE OF THE EARLIEST SETTLERS OF
OLD MONONGALIA COUNTY.

SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION

FOUNDER OF

MORGANTOWN, (VA.) WEST VIRGINIA (1785)

BORN (C) 1735 IN FREDERICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA.
DIED JANUARY 1, 1795, IN MONONGALIA (MARION)
COUNTY, W. VA.

COLONEL MORGAN SERVED WITH VIRGINIA FORCES IN THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR. RENDERED VALUABLE SERVICES IN THE REVOLUTION, SERVING AS A VIRGINIA COUNTY LIEUTENANT AND COLONEL.

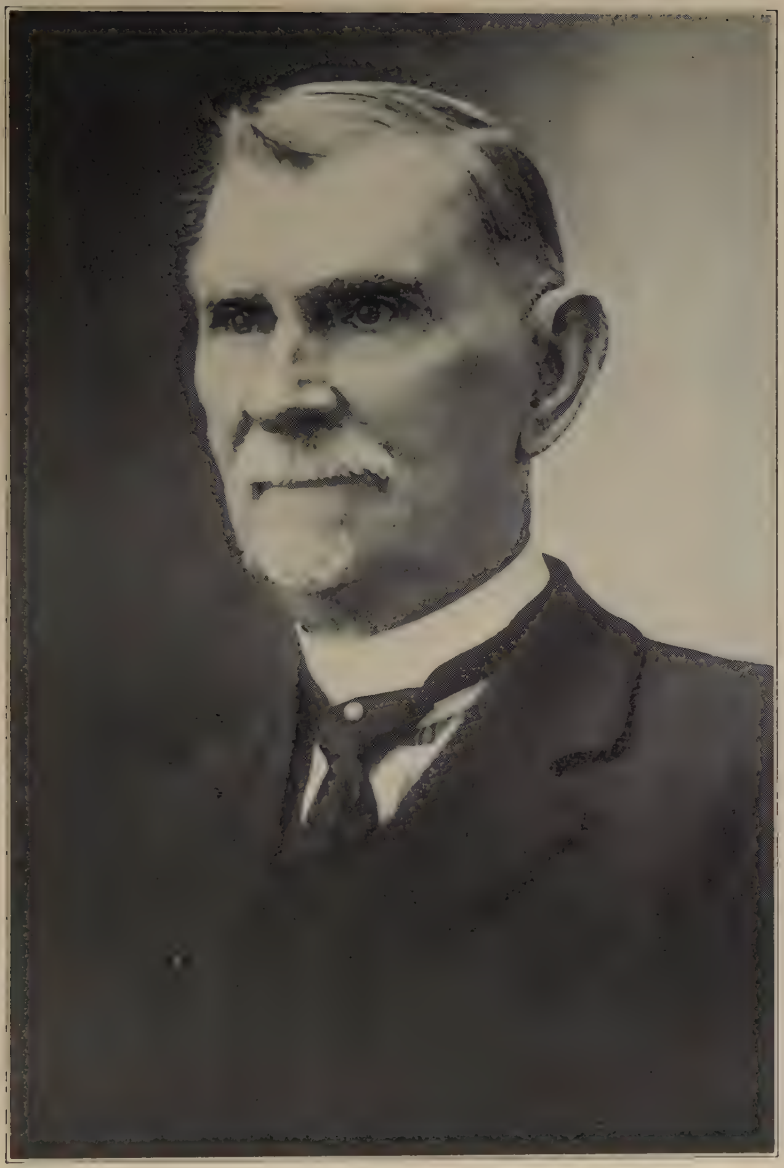
HE WAS A COURAGEOUS LEADER OF THE REAR GUARD OF THE REVOLUTION AND OF THE ADVANCE GUARD OF THE REPUBLIC.

THIS TABLET ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF COLONEL MORGAN AND TO HIS WIFE, DRUSILLA SPRINGER, WHO LIES BURIED HERE BESIDE HIM, BY THEIR DESCENDANTS AND RELATIVES IN 1927.

"THE LIVING PRESENT OWES A DEBT TO THE PAST."

The Monongalia Society also endorsed the project to purchase, as a historic shrine, the former home of Albert Gallatin, Friendship Hill, New Geneva, Pennsylvania.

The sponsoring and management of the Sesqui-Centennial of Monongalia County, and publishing this brief record, constitute the greatest work of the Historical Society. The names of the committees and distinguished guests are printed in these pages, but it would be impossible to record all those who co-operated so splendidly in this great task.



DR. W. C. KELLY
President Monongalia Historical Society, 1925-26-27.

CHAPTER II.

THE FOUNDING OF MONONGALIA, OHIO AND YOUGHIOGHENY COUNTIES, VIRGINIA, AND THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF MORGANTOWN AND MONONGALIA COUNTY.

THE vague and undetermined limits of the early boundaries of Virginia made it difficult to settle the territory west of the Blue Ridge mountains. The general name of "West Augusta" was for many years applied to this region.

In October, 1776, the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia passed an act dividing the section into three new counties, namely: Monongalia, Ohio, and Yohogania. These names were undoubtedly chosen from the three large adjacent rivers, but in early days Indian names were spelled in various ways, which accounts for the changes in the county names.

At once began a struggle with Pennsylvania as to territorial rights, adjustment of the boundaries seeming impossible of adjustment. Not until 1779, when the Mason and Dixon Line was accepted as defining the boundaries of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, were Monongalia's limits settled and fixed. This deprived her of three counties in Pennsylvania: Fayette, Green, and part of Washington county, and later seventeen counties were carved from her territory on the Virginia side of the line.

After many years of bitter warfare with Indians, and discouraging attempts at settlement, the first permanent settlement in the Monongahela Valley was made at the mouth of Decker's Creek by Zackquill Morgan, in 1772.

In May, 1783, an act of the Legislature of Virginia was passed, authorizing the justices of Monongalia County to hold the courts of said county at the house of Zackquill Morgan.

No record can be found in the Archives at Richmond of the act incorporating Morgan's Town, except a general entry that "the Act was passed at a session begun Oct. 1785."

In his valuable historical address at the Centennial Celebration in 1885, Senator Waitman T. Willey says: "If the art of photography had been discovered in the year 1790, and Morgantown, as it

COL. ZACKQUILL MORGAN'S OLD HOME
Built about 1790—Still Standing. Fronting University Avenue (formerly Front Street)

then was, had been imaged by the unerring sunbeams, what an interesting picture we should have. We should see less than half a dozen of log cabins. We should see a narrow zig-zag road or path passing through it north and south with lateral connections, crossing the river to the west and leading up Decker's Creek to the east. No streets, no alleys, the unfelled trees still standing around the borders, and stumps of trees still remaining in the fields and gardens; the hills all around, covered with forests almost unbroken."

The contrasts seem equally striking when we view Morgantown during its Centennial in 1885, and then on its 141st birthday in 1926, nearly a half century later.

We see a city set on a hill, bristling with spires of churches, court house, and halls of learning; the skyline broken by commercial buildings towering up many stories; surrounded by suburbs stretching for miles around, all united and traversed by excellent hard roads, which, with the numerous locks in the river, make Morgantown the open door to this vast region.

We see the shining track and trailing smoke of vast railroads. We see the rapid passing automobiles, and hear the whir of airplanes. We see some of the old, familiar streets winding through the city, paved and surfaced by the best engineers; but alleys have become streets, and the old streets (now avenues) bear new names to suit the new times.

A brief study of some of the changes and development in the growth of Morgantown since the Centennial Celebration of 1885 may prove of interest:

Population of Morgantown—1885, 1,076; 1926, 25,000.

Valuation of property in Morgantown—1885, $569,852.00; 1926, $35,000,000.00.

Valuation of property in County—1926, $100,803,654.00.

These are, of course, only approximate figures, but still are conservative.

Banks

In early days throughout Virginia the first currency was tobacco, but as trade became greater and more widely extended money, notes and bonds were necessary in the business life of Monongalia County. These monetary transactions were for years conducted through the Pittsburgh banks, until a nearer one was established in 1809 at Washington, Pa., and in 1812 at Uniontown, Pa.

December 1, 1814, saw the first bank opened at Morgantown, in

MORGANTOWN AND OLD SUSPENSION BRIDGE IN 1850

the house of Capt. W. N. Jarrett, which bank functioned until January, 1840.

The Merchants and Mechanics Bank, of Wheeling, opened a branch in Morgantown in 1834, at the corner of High and Pleasant streets, continuing until 1865, when it was succeeded by "The Merchants National Bank." Its presidents were Thos. P. Ray, Matthew Gay, Edgar C. Wilson, and George M. Hagans. The cashiers were James Robb and William Wagner.

There were numerous banking establishments started, which discontinued or were merged, until 1875, when, with Col. James Evans, president, and John H. Hoffman, cashier, a bank was opened which in 1880 became The Second National Bank.

So, in 1885 Morgantown had two banks: The Merchants National Bank (three years later to become The Bank of the Monongahela Valley), and The Second National Bank.

In 1926 we find this number increased to six: The Second National (president, A. J. Garlow; cashier, H. C. Riggs); Bank of the Monongahela Valley (president, James H. McGrew; cashier, A. H. McBee); The Federal Savings & Trust (president, E. D. Tumlin; cashier, D. C. Garrison); The Bank of Morgantown (president, John M. Gregg; cashier, Dell Roy Richards); The Union Bank & Trust (president, D. M. Willis; cashier, G. P. Russell); The Commercial Bank (president, W. H. Davis; cashier, W. H. Ashcraft).

The history of business and financial growth in our city would be incomplete without reference to an institution in which Morgantown has led the state—The Building and Loan Association.

The first association was formed in 1872, called The Enterprise Building Association. In 1878 came The Morgantown Building Association, with Manliff Hayes, president, and Dr. E. H. Coombs, secretary. In 1885 these two concerns were listed at $39,300.00.

In 1926 there were ten flourishing and successful Building Associations with rating between $7,500,000.00 and $8,000,000.00.

One of the most prominent workers in this field is Millard T. Sisler, who is proud of the unique record that there has never been a failure in one of the associations in Morgantown.

Bridges

In 1885 there were three bridges leading into Morgantown: two covered bridges over Decker's Creek, and the suspension bridge spanning the Monongahela.

MORGANTOWN IN 1876

Ten years before the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad entered the town. Population 700. The old suspension bridge, with piers 80 feet high and 600 feet from prier to pier. The old M. E. Church at end of bridge and the old Court House to the left were the "big" buildings in the town.

In 1926 we find the streams and ravines in and around the city crossed by six substantial bridges and two railroad bridges.

Churches

In 1885 there were five churches in Morgantown: Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, Presbyterian, Baptist, and African M. E. Church.

Nineteen hundred and twenty-six shows, in addition to the above, the Episcopal, Christian, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and United Brethren church buildings; and congregations of Christian Science, The Christian Alliance, Brethren, and Jewish Faith, meeting in various halls or homes.

Hospitals

There were no hospitals in 1885. In 1926, the City Hospital, County Hospital, and Eastmonth Tuberculosis Sanatorium were all in operation, as well as an Infirmary for the care of University students.

MORGANTOWN
Looking Down Walnut Street on Wool Day, 1891

OLD POOR HOME
Monongalia County

NEW COUNTY HOME
Monongalia County

New Buildings

Among the important new buildings of a public nature we find, in 1926, the City Hall, including headquarters for an up-to-date Fire Department; the U. S. Post Office, corner of High and Kirk streets; Hotel Morgan; Community Building; The Grand Theatre and The Metropolitan, and several picture houses; and the Country Club at Evansdale.

The Monongalia County Court House

The first court for old Monongalia County was probably held near the home of Theophilus Phillips in Springhill Township (now Pennsylvania). George Washington speaks in his diary of having made a visit there in 1784.

In 1783 the Virginia Legislature authorized the Justices of Monongalia County to hold court in the home of Zackquill Morgan.

In 1784 a frame court house was built near the site of the present building.

Between 1800 and 1802 a brick court house, 30x40, was built on the present site, and later it was torn down and a larger brick edifice erected in 1846-1848; in 1851 the statue of Patrick Henry was placed on its dome.*

In 1891 a new court house and jail were built upon this site. It is still in use, but fast becoming inadequate for the needs of the great developments of Monongalia County.

Schools

Wiley, in his history of Monongalia County, says: "The schoolmaster was in Monongalia County before 1780, and schools were taught eleven years before the Indians left the country." So the "Athens of West Virginia" is ahead of her time in educational fields.

Monongalia Academy, founded in 1814; The Morgantown Female Collegiate Institute, incorporated in 1839; Woodburn Female Seminary, incorporated in 1858, and the Morgantown Female Seminary in 1869, under the guidance of such educators as Dr. A. S. Hank, Dr. John W. Scott, Rev. J. R. Moore and Mrs. E. I. Moore (the latter is still living in this city, and she is 95 years of age), were the probable reason for the selection of Morgantown (and the site of Woodburn Seminary) as the location of the new West Virginia University.

* See note on Patrick Henry.

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY STADIUM

"Mountaineer Stadium" on the University grounds, looking up the river. It comfortably seats 22,000 people. It is constructed of steel and reinforced concrete.

The development of the University has been almost spectacular since 1885, as the following figures will show:

	1885	*1926*
Students in University	107	3,385
Faculty in University	12	220
Number of buildings	3	15

These figures are approximately correct, being (if may be) rather under than over.

There are, for instance, five more buildings on the campus than listed above, as well as dormitories and social centers for students, Newman Hall, Roman Catholic; Wesleyan Foundation, Methodist Episcopal; Westminster House, Presbyterian. The College of Agriculture has, for its work, five farms in the vicinity of Morgantown, and the Reymann Memorial Farm at Wardensville, W. Va.

The growth and development of the public schools has been no less noteworthy.

Public schools in 1885, one. In 1926 there were eleven ward schools; one Junior High School; one High School, costing $900,000.00, which deserves special mention as one of the finest buildings and best equipped plants in this entire section; one Demonstration High School in connection with the University; one Parochial School, and two colored schools.

Railroads

In October, 1885, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company had almost completed its branch line, the Fairmont, Morgantown and Pittsburgh road, familiarly known as the F. M. & P. It was not completed in time for the Centennial Celebration, but made its first trip February 14, 1886.

The Morgantown and Kingwood short line railroad, formerly known as "Black Bottle," built up Decker's Creek from Morgantown across Monongalia and Preston counties to Rowlesburg, was projected in the beginning by Honorable George C. Sturgiss and finally taken over by the late Senator S. B. Elkins. This road extended through Senator Elkins' forty-two thousand acres of coal in this and the adjoining county. It was completed to Bretz in 1903 and to Rowlesburg in 1907. It passes through one of the greatest coal fields of this state.

The Monongahela Railroad, which was sponsored by the late Col. James M. Schoonmaker, was completed from Brownsville,

MORGANTOWN IN 1885—LOOKING UP HIGH STREET

Pennsylvania, through Monongalia County on the west side of the river to Fairmont in 1912, for a distance of seventy miles.

The Scotts Run Railroad, extending up Scotts Run, which enters the Monongahela River three miles below Morgantown, was constructed through this county for a distance of twenty-one miles to Blacksville. This road opens up the greatest coal field in the world, as the late Dr. I. C. White, coal expert, so declared and reported in his geological reports for West Virginia. This railroad is now owned by the Monongahela Railroad Company.

Monongalia County, therefore, has four railroads branching out through four sections of the county, which reaches practically the entire county.

Newspapers

As a great factor in these changes and developments the newspaper must take high rank. Not so much by numbers as by power, uprightness and wide influence have they affected the growth of Morgantown.

From 1803 to 1876 there were probably 31 newspapers published in Monongalia County. Most of these were monthly publications or edited weekly, but were not of long continuance. Two of this list are our leading dailies in 1926: *The Morgantown Post*, published March, 1864, as a weekly, with Henry M. Morgan as its first editor, later associated with N. N. Hoffman; and *The New Dominion*, published April, 1876, by William L. Jacobs and Julian E. Fleming, also a weekly. The present editor of the *Morgantown Post* is J. Herbert Walker, and J. Monroe Boyer, general manager; and of the *New Dominion* Charles E. Hodges is editor and proprietor and George A. Anderson is general manager.

The first daily newspaper was *The Daily Monongalian*, published in 1879 with A. Brown Boughner as editor and proprietor.

The University issues a tri-weekly publication called *The Athenæum*, containing news of the campus and University activities. The work is done entirely by the students of the Department of Journalism.

AIRPLANE VIEW OF CITY OF MORGANTOWN, 1926

CHAPTER III.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL COMMITTEES APPOINTED. ORDERS OF THE COUNTY COURT AND THE CITY OF MORGANTOWN. PROCLAMATION OF THE COURT AND THE MAYOR, FIXING DATE OF CELEBRATION.

Sesqui-Centennial Committee Appointed

On May 5, 1926, at a regular meeting of the Historical Society, the matter of celebrating the sesqui-centennial of Monongalia County, the 141st anniversary of the founding of Morgantown and the 40th anniversary of the building of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad from Fairmont to Morgantown was discussed.

A committee of five was appointed by the president of the Historical Society, consisting of George C. Baker, S. A. Barker, A. A. Hall, Miss Susan M. Moore, and Mrs. D. C. Clark, for the purpose of suitably celebrating these important events in the history of our county and city, and Dr. J. M. Callahan, of the University, was asked to prepare an address for that occasion.

Report of the Sesqui-Centennial Committee

At a meeting of the Historical Society, held on September 1, 1926, the committee appointed with reference to the celebration of the sesqui-centennial of our county, the 141st anniversary of the city of Morgantown, and the 40th anniversary of the building of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in the city of Morgantown, made the following report:

To the Monongalia Historical Society:

The undersigned committee, which was appointed to make recommendations with reference to the Sesqui-Centennial of Monongalia County, etc., begs to report as follows:

1. Your committee recommends that Thursday and Friday, the 21st and 22nd of October next, be set apart to celebrate the Sesqui-Centennial of the Declaration of Independence and of the 150th anniversary of the Birth of Monongalia County, and of the 141st anniversary of the incorporation of Morgan's Town (now the City of Morgantown), and the 40th anniversary of the completion of the B. & O. Railroad into our city.

2. That the County Court of this County enter proper orders on its records, giving official recognition and approval of this memorable celebration, and appoint such committees as it deems fitting, setting aside the 21st and 22nd of October, 1926, and calling upon all of its citizens to renew their allegiance to this great Government and for a thanksgiving to God for the blessings this Nation has enjoyed for the past 150 years and for the wisdom and fortitude of the immortal Washington and his compatriots in times of supreme danger and heart-breaking distress.

3. That the Mayor and Common Council of this City also enter such proper orders as they shall deem best and set apart said days in honor of the 150th anniversary of our Country and County and also of the 141st anniversary of our City, and of the 40th anniversary of the entrance into our City of the B. & O. Railroad, and that the Mayor do issue an official proclamation calling upon all of its citizens and the people within its gates to lay aside their labors on Friday, the 22nd day of October, and to throw themselves into the real spirit of this celebration, to make it memorable in the history of the County and City.

4. That Thursday, the 21st day of October, be set aside for such purposes which shall be hereafter determined by the general committee. That Dr. J. M. Callahan, Dean of the Department of History of the W. V. U., who has made a special study of the history of this County and City and has, with great labor, written the history of Morgantown, which will soon be off the press, be requested to deliver a special address appropriate to the occasion on Thursday evening, October 21st, at the Court House or at such other place as shall be selected for the purpose.

5. That on Friday, the 22nd day of October, at 7 o'clock A. M., all the church bells of the City and County shall be rung for ten minutes, re-echoing the spirit of 1776 and impressing upon our people the duty and obligation we all owe to our forefathers; and renew within ourselves the same spirit of love of country and our devotion to the principles of freedom and liberty.

6. That on Friday, the 22nd day of October, at 8 o'clock in the morning, a Governor's salute be fired by the Artillery Corps upon the University grounds in honor of Governor Howard M. Gore and other distinguished guests of the City.

7. That all the teachers in our free schools and high schools, for at least two weeks prior to this celebration, cause the pupils to review the history of 1776 and to impress upon the younger genera-

tion their duty, and to keep burning within their hearts the same spirit of devotion to their native land.

8. That the ministers of the Gospel of all the churches in the County and City do dedicate Sunday, the 17th day of October, for the preaching of appropriate sermons and for the preparation of the public mind to be sufficiently impressed with the dignity of the occasion.

9. That on Friday, the 22nd day of October, at 10 o'clock A. M., there shall be a grand parade over the streets of our City, consisting of the West Virginia Cadet Regiment, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Veterans of the Foreign Wars, the American Legion, Company C, W. Va. National Guard, the Boy Scouts, and all other patriotic and civic organizations, including our free schools and high schools, with appropriate floats, banners, flags, etc.

10. That patriotic speeches be made in the afternoon of October 22nd by the Governor, ex-Governors, and our United States Senators and other distinguished guests, in front of the court house or at such other place or places arranged by the general committee.

11. That a general reception be held for the Governor and distinguished guests at Hotel Morgan at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

12. That a banquet be held at 8:30 o'clock P. M. on said date at Hotel Morgan, at which time toasts, not exceeding five minutes, to be made by distinguished guests.

13. That at 10 o'clock P. M. on said date the Sesqui-Centennial Ball shall be held at Hotel Morgan in the Ball Room, and that joyous occasion shall be held until the rising of the sun.

14. That we further recommend that, inasmuch as W. V. U. will play W. Va. Wesleyan a game of football at the Stadium on Saturday the 23rd, the next day after our celebration, we commend to our people of the City and County that they catch the spirit of 1776 and show to the world that the spirit of 1926 still fires the souls and hearts of our men and women, and that we shall stand as a solid phalanx, in spirit and in action, to carry victory to the W. V. U. boys.

15. That Monongalia County extends to its daughters, Harrison, 1784; to Wood, 1799; to Preston, 1818; to Marion, 1824; Lewis, 1816; Randolph, 1787; to Taylor, 1844; to Tucker, 1856; to Upshur, 1851; to Braxton, 1836; to Ritchie, 1843; to Webster, 1860; to Doddridge, 1845; to Gilmer, 1845; to Pleasants, 1851; to Pocahontas, 1821; to Jackson, 1831; and to the citizens of Fayette County, Washington County, and Green County, Pennsylvania, which were for-

merly a part of Monongalia County, a special invitation to make this celebration a real "Home Coming" and a visit to the Old Mother, assuring them each and all that they and their sons and daughters will receive a warm reception, that they will be witnesses to the great football game between the W. V. U. and W. Va. Wesleyan teams in the new stadium on Saturday the next day after the Sesqui-Centennial.

16. That we request Miss Rose Sweeney and Mrs. Del Roy Richards to write appropriate poems in memory of the occasion, "To Monongalia County," and "The City of Morgantown."

17. That the President of the Monongalia Historical Society shall appoint chairmen of committees, who shall, as soon as may be, convene in the court house and complete their organizations and appoint members of their several committees.

Respectfully submitted this the 1st day of Sept., 1926.

GEORGE C. BAKER, *Chairman,*
W. C. KELLY,
TERENCE D. STEWART,
S. A. BARKER,
FRANK P. WEAVER,
A. A. HALL,
SUSAN M. MOORE,
MRS. D. C. CLARK.

Order Approving the Sesqui-Centennial

[MISCELLANEOUS ORDER BOOK NO. 10, PAGE 152.]

At a regular session of the County Court of Monongalia County, West Virginia, held at the Court House of said county, on

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1926.

Present: W. L. Park, President; T. G. Keenan and W. W. Keener, Commissioners.

ORDER APPROVING THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL OF MONONGALIA COUNTY, ETC.

This day came George C. Baker, Chairman, Frank P. Weaver, Terence D. Stewart, Dr. W. C. Kelly and S. A. Barker, and made a report to the Court that they had been appointed a committee to inform the Court that the Monongalia Historical Society, a corporation duly incorporated under the laws of this State, had selected Thursday and Friday, the 21st and 22nd of October next, for a public celebration of the Sesqui-Centennial of the Declaration of Independence of the United States and for the One Hundred and

Fiftieth birthday of Monongalia County and the One Hundred and Forty-first anniversary of the creation of "Morgan's Town," now the City of Morgantown, and the fortieth anniversary of the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the said City, and requested the Court to give its official approval of the celebration of these momentous events in the history of our Country, our County and our City.

And the Court being of the opinion that the action taken by the Monongalia Historical Society will be most heartily approved by all the citizens of this County and City, it is accordingly ordered that the action taken by the said Historical Society be, and it is, hereby approved and confirmed.

That the Court calls upon all its citizens, and those within its boundaries, to aid and assist in making this celebration of the One Hundred and Fiftieth anniversary of our National Independence and the One Hundred and Fiftieth anniversary of our County, and the One Hundred and Forty-first anniversary of the creation of the City of Morgantown, and the Fortieth anniversary of the entrance into our County of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, one long to be remembered, commemorating the outstanding epochs in our history.

The Court, in entering this order, for and on behalf of all of its citizens, is of the opinion that it is a most fitting act for all our people to pause from their labors on the 21st and 22nd day of October and to set aside these days and to gather here at the County Seat in a great concourse to rejoice together and to give thanks to the Giver of all good things for the blessings which this Nation has enjoyed for the past one hundred and fifty years and for the peculiar gifts bestowed upon our County and City, represented in the vast riches in our coal, oil and gas and in our fertile valleys and hills, and in the beauty and grandeur of our mountains, and in the tremendous electrical power in our rivers and streams, but most of all in the splendid manhood and womanhood of our people.

The Court deems it wise, that after a history of One Hundred and Fifty years, it is our bounden duty to recall the wisdom and fortitude of the immortal Washington and his compatriots in laying the foundations of our Government so wisely and so well, amidst supremest dangers, and that in this age of comfort and prosperity we recall the heart-breaking distresses of our forefathers and especially those of Zackwell Morgan and his associates in hewing their

way through dense primeval forests, surrounded on every side by hostile Indian tribes.

That it is well for our people to meditate upon these things and for all to rededicate their lives to the same principles of self-sacrifice and love of country which were taught us by our forefathers.

The Court is reminded of the fact that Monongalia County included in its original boundary almost one-third of the State of West Virginia and a part of Washington, Greene and Fayette Counties, Pennsylvania, and the Court deems it highly proper that the other counties, which were formerly a part of this county, should participate in the coming celebration and that they should be specially invited to attend and rejoice with us, it is accordingly ordered that the Clerk of this Court, on behalf of the "Mother County," do extend by written invitations to its "daughter counties" to join with us and participate in this "home coming," and that the Clerk of this Court do give written notice thereof to the County Courts of each of said Counties.

The Court also extends to Governor Howard M. Gore, and the ex-governors of West Virginia, ex-Governor Wm. A. MacCorkle, ex-Governor A. B. White, ex-Governor H. D. Hatfield, ex-Governor John J. Cornwell, and ex-Governor Ephraim F. Morgan, who are still living, and to our United States Senators, a special invitation to attend this celebration with the hope and expectation that all of these distinguished citizens will attend in person.

To JOHN M. GREGG, Clerk:

Please enter the written order with the unanimous approval of the Court and with the assurance we will co-operate to make this the greatest celebration in the history of our county.

Sept. 9th, 1926.

W. L. PARK,
THOMAS G. KEENAN,
W. W. KEENER.

W. L. PARK, *President.*

A true copy,
Attest: JOHN M. GREGG, *Clerk.* [SEAL]

Order for a Proclamation to Be Issued by the Mayor

George C. Baker, Dr. W. C. Kelly, Terence D. Stewart, Frank P. Weaver and S. A. Barker presented a petition to the Mayor and Common Council of this City, setting up the fact that they were appointed a special committee by the Monongalia Historical Society,

a corporation incorporated under the laws of this State, requesting that the Common Council direct the Mayor to issue a proclamation calling upon all the citizens of this City, and those within its gates, to approve the action of said Monongalia Historical Society, and has fixed Thursday and Friday, the 21st and 22nd of October, next, for the celebration of the Sesqui-Centennial of the Declaration of Independence of the United States, and for the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Birth of Monongalia County, and the One Hundred and Forty-first Anniversary of the creation of Morgan's Town, now the City of Morgantown, and of the Fortieth Anniversary of the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad into this City, and asking that the Common Council and Mayor enter of record their approval of the celebration of these four most important events in the history of our Country, our County and our City.

It further appears from the written report of said committee that the County Court of Monongalia County, on the 9th day of September, 1926, at a regular session of the County Court, entered an order upon its records approving and confirming the action taken by the said Historical Society.

On motion of J. F. Loving, a member of the Common Council, and seconded by Frank Parker, it is accordingly ordered that the petition so filed be unanimously approved by the Common Council and that the Mayor of this City do issue a proclamation under seal of the City, and publish the same in our City papers, on behalf of the municipality, approving the action of the said Historical Society, calling upon all of the citizens of the City, and those within its boundaries, to join in the celebration and to assist in making these four Anniversaries, to be celebrated on said days, the most memorable in the history of our City and County, with the hope and expectation that all of the citizens will give their services free and to aid in their best efforts to welcome the Governor and ex-Governors of our State and our United States Senators, and of Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and ex-Governor John J. Cornwell, General Counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of an order entered by the Common Council of the City of Morgantown, West Virginia, on Tuesday the 14th day of September, 1926, at a regular meeting of the said City Council.

Given under my hand, as Recorder of the said City, and under the official seal thereof, this the 16th day of September, 1926.

PRESCOTT C. WHITE,
[SEAL] *Recorder of the City of Morgantown, W. Va.*

A Proclamation by the Mayor of the City of Morgantown, W. Va.

To the Citizens and Those Residing in the City of Morgantown:

Whereas, the Monongalia Historical Society, a corporation under the laws of West Virginia, has selected Thursday and Friday, the 21st and 22nd day of October next, for the celebration of the Sesqui-Centennial of the Declaration of Independence of the United States, and of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Birthday of Monongalia County and of the One Hundred and Forty-first Anniversary of the creation of Morgan's Town, now the city of Morgantown, and of the Fortieth Anniversary of the completion of the B. & O. Railroad into this City, and it has requested the Mayor and the Common Council and the County Court of Monongalia County to give their approval of the celebration of these most important events in the history of our Country, our County, and our City;

And, whereas, the County Court of Monongalia County, on the 9th day of September, 1926, at a regular session of the County Court, entered an order upon its records approving and affirming the action taken by the Monongalia Historical Society;

And, whereas, the Common Council of the City of Morgantown, on the 14th day of September, 1926, entered an order upon its records directing the undersigned Mayor of said City to issue a proclamation calling upon all of our people and the strangers within our gates to enter most heartily into this celebration; therefore, the undersigned Mayor, by virtue of the authority duly given to him, appoints Thursday and Friday, the 21st and 22nd day of October, 1926, for such celebration, and calls upon its citizens and those within its gates to aid and assist in making it the most memorable occasion of its kind in the history of our County and City, with the hope and expectation that all of our citizens will give their services free, for the love which they have for their Country, and for the pride which they have in their City, and as an example to their children, to dedicate their lives for their Country, their County, and their City.

Given under my hand as the Mayor of said City, and under its official seal, this the 15th day of September, 1926.

JEFF L. SMITH,
[OFFICIAL SEAL] *Mayor of the City of Morgantown, W. Va.*

Morgantown, W. Va.,
September 28, 1926.

OFFICE, COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF FREE SCHOOLS

To the Teachers of Monongalia County:

The undersigned Superintendent of Free Schools of this County respectfully requests each and all of the teachers of the County to review the history of our Country immediately leading up to the Declaration of Independence on the 4th of July, 1776, in order to prepare the minds of the younger generation for the celebration of the Sesqui-Centennial, which will be held in this County on the 22nd day of October, 1926.

The County Court of Monongalia County and the City of Morgantown and the Monongalia Historical Society have fixed on the 21st and 22nd days of October for a great gathering of people at the County Seat, to commemorate the hardships which our forefathers endured and to remind the present generation of the wisdom and foresight of the immortal Washington and his compatriots in founding this Government so wisely and so well.

You are therefore requested to have all the school bells in each school house ring for ten minutes at seven o'clock A. M. on Friday, the 22nd day of October, in commemoration of the ringing of the bell on the 4th of July, 1776, proclaiming that a new Nation had been created.

You are also directed to see that the American Flag floats over each school house, and that suitable exercises shall be held during the week preceding the day set for the celebration and that as many of your boys and girls in the school as possible may participate therein.

Will you please have the students in your school to inform their parents that each and all are invited to attend and participate in a great parade which will be held on the morning of Friday, October 22nd, in commemoration of these greatest events in the history of our Country, our County and our City.

I request that Friday, the 22nd day of October, 1926, be made a holiday for all schools, and for all to join in this patriotic celebration.

Very respectfully,

LYNN HASTINGS,

County Sup't of Schools.

Order Made by the County Court, Appropriating Money

This day came Senator Dennis M. Willis, chairman of the finance committee of the Sesqui-Centennial, together with many other taxpayers and citizens, representing the merchants and other business associations and persons of the County, and petitioned the Court to make a sufficient appropriation to provide for the Sesqui-Centennial, which is to be held in Morgantown on the 20th, 21st and 22nd of October.

The County Court of this County, having approved of the action taken by the Monongalia Historical Society in arranging for a great celebration to commemorate the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence in this Country, and of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the creation of Monongalia County, and the One Hundred and Forty-first Anniversary of the birth of Morgan's Town, now the City of Morgantown, and the Fortieth Anniversary of the completion of the B. & O. Railroad into the County Seat; and it appearing to the Court that the Governor of West Virginia and ex-Governor W. A. MacCorkle, ex-Governor John J. Cornwell, ex-Governor E. F. Morgan, and President Daniel Willard of the B. & O. Railroad, and other distinguished citizens in this Country, have accepted the invitation of the County Court and of the City of Morgantown, to be present to participate in this celebration, as the guests of Monongalia County and the City; and it further appearing to the Court that the B. & O. Railroad Company announces, through its proper officials, that it will participate in this celebration and will expend several thousands of dollars in sending the first engine and coach, or coaches, which were first constructed and ran upon its railway in 1829, almost one hundred years ago, and that it purposes to construct a track in the County Seat and to run the engine and train under its own steam, and to also bring to the County Seat one of its most modern engines and coach, and otherwise participate in making this celebration one long to be remembered. And it also appearing to the Court that the free schools of the County are also going to participate and that all of the schools will be discharged on Friday, October 22nd, to be present, and that the students and cadet corps of the State University will also aid.

And whereas, among other things it is the object and purpose to gather the data and to secure the facts for the history of Monongalia County, from its incorporation one hundred and fifty years ago up to the present time, and for the preservation of the history

and records of the County and the officers thereof, and that such a history and record shall be properly prepared and preserved in book form, and that such a history would be most useful to the citizens and taxpayers of the County, in teaching our youth of the present and future generations the spirit of patriotism and loyalty to their Country.

And whereas the holding of this anniversary will redound to the great benefit of the citizens and taxpayers of the County and bring many thousands of people to attend the celebration and thousands of dollars of money will be brought into the County, which will be far in excess of the amount which the Court deems it will be necessary to appropriate for the purpose of partly defraying the cost thereof.

And whereas the celebration and the proposed appropriation has been approved by a large number of the citizens and taxpayers of the County, and it being a matter of County business, for the reasons stated above and many others which occurred to the Court, it is accordingly ordered that the sum of $1,500.00 be, and the same are, hereby appropriated out of the County funds of the County, and that the Sheriff of this County do pay over to Thomas Ray Dille and E. G. Donley, who are hereby elected and constitute a committee to handle the funds for said purpose and to take receipts therefor according to law.

It is further ordered that the said committee do keep an accurate account of all moneys so expended by it and make a proper report to the Court at a future term thereof.

Appointment of Chairmen of Committees

To the Monongalia Historical Society:

The undersigned, the President of said Society, hereby nominates the following Chairmen of the following committees, after giving the matter very careful attention and consulting with many friends interested in our coming celebration, viz:

1. Executive Committee—Mr. Frank P. Weaver, Chairman.
2. Program Committee—Mr. Edward G. Donley, Chairman.
3. Press and Publicity Committee—Mr. J. Herbert Walker, Chairman.
4. Transportation Committee—Mr. T. D. Stewart, Chairman.
5. Entertainment Committee—Judge Frank Cox, Chairman.
6. Reception Committee—Dr. S. S. Wade, Chairman.

7. Music Committee—Mr. John M. Gregg, Chairman.
8. Speakers' Committee—Mr. George C. Baker, Chairman.
9. Finance Committee—Mr. D. M. Willis, Chairman.
10. Parade Committee—Mr. Joseph K. Buchannan, Chairman.
11. Decoration Committee—Dr. W. C. Kelly, Chairman.
12. Banquet Committee — Congressman Frank L. Bowman, Chairman.
13. Chief Marshall—Major Leland S. Devore.

The chairman o fthe Executive Committee will call the several chairmen above named to meet the first of the week and complete the appointment of additional members of the several committees.

The chairmen of the several committees to constitute a committee of the whole and to meet at such time as the chairman of the Executive Committee shall call them together from time to time.

Respectfully submitted,

W. C. KELLY,

President, Monongalia Historical Society.

The chairmen of the committees appointed by President W. C. Kelly appointed the following persons to serve on such committees, viz:

Committees for the Sesqui-Centennial of Monongalia County, West Virginia

1. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Mr. Frank P. Weaver, Chairman.

   Mr. T. R. Dille.
   Dr. W. C. Kelly.
   Mr. S. B. Brown.
   Mr. Jeff Smith, Mayor of the City of Morgantown.
   Mr. W. L. Park
   Mr. Thomas Keenan
   Mr. W. W. Keener
   } President and Members of the County Court of Monongalia County.
   George C. Baker.

2. PROGRAM COMMITTEE—Mr. E. G. Donley, Chairman.

   Mr. Harry Sanders.
   Mr. D. C. Reay.
   Mr. Charles G. Baker.

3. PRESS AND PUBLICITY COMMITTEE—Mr. J. Herbert Walker, Chairman.

   Mr. Charles E. Hodges.
   Mr. J. Monroe Boyers.
   Mr. Brooks Cottle.
   Mr. George Anderson.

4. TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE—Mr. T. D. Stewart, Chairman.

   Dr. I. C. White.
   Mr. C. McC. Lemley.
   Mr. Charles E. Miller.
   Mr. Charles E. Jenkins.
   Mr. Benjamin Oppenheimer.
   Mr. Frank Sapp.
   Mr. Charles Sutherland.
   Mr. J. F. Rodeheaver.

5. ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE—Judge Frank Cox, Chairman.

Mr. J. W. Poling.
Mr. George Viewig.
Mr. George Hogue.
Mr. W. E. Hunter.
Mr. M. H. Weil.
Mr. E. M. Everly.
Mr. Virgil Brown.
Mr. Charles Boehler.
Mr. Hugh Vandervort.
Mrs. S. F. Glasscock.
Mrs. Lucy Johnson.
Mrs. Max Mathers.
Mr. Lynn Hastings.
Mr. W. B. Richards.
Miss Irma DeVaughn.

6. RECEPTION COMMITTEE—Dr. S. S. Wade, Chairman.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Purinton.
Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Donley.
Mr. and Mrs. John L. Hatfield.
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Trotter.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Baker.
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Kelly.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cox.
Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Clark.
Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Wade.
Miss Susan M. Moore.
Major Leland S. Devore.
Mr. and Mrs. Del Roy Richards.
Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Courtney.
Mr. James H. McGrew.
Miss Gertrude Hayes.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Bowman.
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Callahan.
Mr. and Mrs. George C. Baker.
Mr. and Mrs. James Moreland.
Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Oppenheimer.
Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Stewart.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Weaver.
Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Lazzelle.
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Buchanan.
Mr. and Mrs. R. E. L. Allen.
Mr. Walter South.
Mr. T. R. Dille and Mother.
Mr. Ed. Tumlin.
Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Dille.
Miss Rose Sweeney.
Mrs. E. I. Moore.

7. MUSIC COMMITTEE—Mr. John M. Gregg, Chairman.

Mr. Walter Mestrazet, Leader of the W.V.U. Band.
Mr. _____, Leader of the Elks' Band.
Mr. _____, Leader of the K. of P. Band.
Mr. James DeVincent, Leader of the Italian Band.
Mr. _____, Leader of the High School Band.

Mr. F. D. Fleming, Leader of the City Band.
Mr. Joe W. Manear, Leader of the Marshall Band.
Mr. James Gessner, Leader of the Southerners Orchestra.
Mr. Joseph Denargo, Leader of the Frederick's Band.
Mr. Wayne Henry.
Mrs. C. B. Dille.
Mrs. I. G. Lazzelle.
Mr. George Bennett.
Director Louis Black.

8. SPEAKERS COMMITTEE—Mr. George C. Baker, Chairman.

Mr. Frank L. Bowman.	Mr. S. F. Glasscock.
Mr. T. D. Stewart.	Mr. R. E. L. Allen.

9. FINANCE COMMITTEE—Mr. D. M. Willis, Chairman.

Mr. H. A. Stansbury.	Mr. W. B. Haught.
Mr. Del Roy Richards.	Mr. Jefferson Michael.
Mr. A. J. Garlow.	Mr. Sanford McBee.
Mr. Alva McBee.	Mr. John Bane.
Mr. D. C. Garrison.	Mr. Guy Brown.
Mr. W. H. Ashcraft.	Mr. S. A. Barker.
Mr. E. G. Donley.	Mr. J. F. Rodeheaver.
Mr. W. H. Davis.	Mr. Alf. K. Smith.
Mr. Alex. White.	Miss Ruth Wood.
Mr. Isaac VanVoorhis.	Mr. S. A. Posten.
Mr. Wm. S. Corrothers.	Mr. Harland Cokely.
Mr. Harry Hall.	Mr. Benjamin Green.
Mayor Jeff Smith.	Mr. Stephen Mason.
Mrs. S. F. Glasscock.	Mr. C. Ray Henry.
Mr. Albert Shuman.	Mr. Charles Hare.

Mr. Wm. L. Park, Mr. Thomas Keenan, Mr. W. W. Keener } President and Members of the County Court of Monongalia County.

10. PARADE COMMITTEE—Mr. Joseph K. Buchanan, Chairman.
Major Leland S. Devore, Chief Marshal.

W.V.U. Cadet Corps Staff.	Dr. J. W. Hartigan.
Colonel C. W. Cramer.	Mr. Frank P. Corbin.
Colonel C. C. Robinson.	Mr. E. H. Gilbert.
Captain Clyde W. Wellen.	Mr. W. H. Gilmore.
Mr. J. F. Rodeheaver.	Mr. W. W. Keener.
Chief of Police C. W. Smith.	

11. BANQUET COMMITTEE—Congressman Frank L. Bowman, Chairman.

Mr. Roy Lough.	Mrs. Roy Lough.
Mrs. W. E. Price.	Mrs. George C. Baker.
Mrs. I. G. Lazzelle.	Mrs. Frank L. Bowman.
Mrs. Daise Wood Mitchell.	Mrs. Frank Cox.

Mrs. Frank P. Weaver.

12. DECORATION COMMITTEE—Dr. W. C. Kelly, Chairman.

Mr. Harry Stansbury.	Mr. Rufus West.
Mr. S. A. Phillips.	Miss Edna Jones.
Miss Callie Hagans	Mr. Joseph Johnson.
Mrs. James P. Fitch.	Mrs. Jennie Gaddis.
Mr. Jesse L. Turner.	Mr. Fred Hough.
Mr. John Samsell.	Miss Bessie Finney.
Mr. John Moore.	Mr. Stanley Cox.

13. CHIEF MARSHAL—Major Leland S. Devore.

14. FIRST SETTLERS OF MONONGALIA COUNTY COMMITTEE—Mr. Max Mathers, Chairman.

Mr. William W. Keener.	Mr. Wm. L. Park.
Miss Emma Boughner.	Mr. Thomas Keenan.
Miss Martha Brock.	Mr. John C. Price.
Mr. Thomas Colebank.	Mr. Samuel Pickenpaugh.
Mrs. Mary McLane.	Mr. Samuel Lazzelle.
Mr. John B. Willey.	Mr. U. J. Courtney.
Mrs. Kate Johnson.	Mr. Jefferson Tennant.
Mrs. Elizabeth I. Moore.	Mr. Thornton Kerns.
Mrs. Geo. S. Vance.	Mr. Benjamin Reeder.
Mr. John L. Johnston.	Mr. T. Milton Baker.
Mrs. Dennis M. Willis.	Mr. Hugh S. Vandervort.

15. BALL COMMITTEE—Mrs. Davis Wood Mitchell, Chairman.

Mrs. Joseph H. McDermott.	Mrs. L. V. Keck.
Mrs. D. H. Courtney.	Mrs. J. P. Fitch.
Mrs. R. L. Morris.	Mrs. Charlotte Baker.
Mrs. Frank Corbin.	Mrs. Donald Lazzelle.
Mrs. Robert Brock.	Mrs. E. G. Donley.
Mrs. John L. Hatfield.	Mrs. F. B. Trotter.

Old Folks Committee and Members of the Reception Committee

The following named persons, who are representatives of the old families of Virginia and West Virginia and reside in Monongalia County, were appointed as honorary members of the reception committee:

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Holland, Westover.
Mr. Daniel Breakiron, Westover.
Mrs. Michael Sheets, Westover.
Mr. Parker S. Johnson, Westover.
Mrs. E. I. Moore, Third Street.
Mrs. O. H. Dille, Morgantown.
Mrs. Frank Hermans, 446 Grand Street.
Mrs. Margaret Fitch, 408 Spruce Street.
Mr. Jefferson Tennant, 198 Spruce Street.
Mr. J. K. Phillips, 789 University Avenue.
Mr. Elisha Watts, 262 Kingwood Street.

Miss Emma Watts, 312 Kingwood Street.
Mrs. William Fleming, Cassville, W. Va.
Mrs. Kate Johnson, Morgantown.
Mrs. Hannah Davis, Greenmont.
Mrs. W. S. McClure, Route 6, Morgantown.
Miss Mary McClure, Route 6, Morgantown.
Mr. Clark Hare, Route 4, Morgantown.
Mr. Michael Nuce, Route 6, Morgantown.
Mr. Abram Nuce, Route 6, Morgantown.
Mr. Henry Nuce, Route 6, Morgantown.
Mrs. Eliza Guseman, Stewart Street.
Mrs. Sina McElroy, Penn Avenue.
Mrs. P. B. Reynolds, 79 Grant Avenue.
Mr. Jonah Bayles, Stewart Street.
Mr. Benj. Reeder, 528 Preston Street, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Mr. Benj. F. Tucker, Kingmont, W. Va.
Mr. and Mrs. Ezekial Wade, Laurel Point, W. Va.
Mr. and Mrs. George Harner, 23 Euclid Avenue.
Mr. Titus Lemley, Route 4, Morgantown.
Mr. Walter Shelby, Route 4, Morgantown.
Mr. Tom Protzman, Morgantown.
Mr. and Mrs. Milton Baker, Van Voorhis, W. Va.
Mrs. Virginia Snyder, Spencer, W. Va.
Mrs. Mary N. Tapp, Van Voorhis, W. Va.
Mrs. Joseph Wharton, Spruce Street.
Mr. Greenberry Barrickman, Fairview, W. Va.
Mr. Perry Moore, Fairview, W. Va.
Mr. Abram Lemley, Fairview, W. Va.
Mr. Albert C. Price, Morgantown, W. Va.
Mrs. David Eddy, Daybrook, Fairview, W. Va.
Mr. Elza Reppert, Easton, W. Va.
Miss Mary Lynch, Rivesville, W. Va.
Mrs. Leroy Barbe, Point Marion, Pennsylvania.
Mr. T. J. Colebank, Point Marion, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. John Jamison, Westover.
Mrs. Mary E. Shively, 141 Beverly Avenue.
Mr. W. L. White, Hero, W. Va.
Mr. Frank Lewellyn, Cheat Neck.
Mr. John Cole, Cheat Neck.
Mrs. Melissa Baker, widow of Henry Baker, Cheat Neck.
Miss Virginia Corrothers, Mona, W. Va.
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bowers, Cheat Neck.
Mr. James H. Arnett, Route 1, Morgantown.
Mr. Isaac Lemley, Fairview, W. Va.
Mr. James Walker, Fairview, W. Va.
Mr. Frank Barrackman, Westover.
Mrs. Mary J. Barker, Route 1, Morgantown.
Mrs. Robison Hare, Route 1, Morgantown.
Mr. Hiram Hatfield, Willey Street, City.

Mr. William Wilson, Uffington, W. Va.
Mr. Thomas Price, Stewart Street.
Mr. Simeon Furman, Wadestown.
Mr. Lee R. Shriver, Morgantown, W. Va.
Mr. Samuel C. Lazzelle, Maidsville, W. Va.
Mr. Silas Pugh, Easton, W. Va.
Mrs. Lucinda Wilson, Fairview, W. Va.
Mr. Josephus Wilson, Fairview, W. Va.
Mrs. Helen Wilson, Fairview, W. Va.
Mr. Fletcher B. Wilson, Fairview, W. Va.
Mr. Alpheus Wilson, Fairview, W. Va.
Mr. Festus Yost, Fairview, W. Va.
Mrs. Jane Henderson, Fairview, W. Va.
Mrs. Elizabeth A. Moore, Fairview, W. Va.
Mr. James Fox, Fairview, W. Va.
Mr. Abram Reed, Morgantown.
Mr. Alex. H. Tait, Roland Park, Baltimore, Maryland.

JUDGE I. GRANT LAZZELLE

CHAPTER IV.

THE TRIFOLD ANNIVERSARIES: 150 YEARS, 141 YEARS, AND 40 YEARS.

Monongalia County Sesqui-Centennial

FIRST DAY

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1926

At Commencement Hall
8 P. M.

DR. DANIEL BOARDMAN PURINTON (former President of West Virginia University), Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN: The facts of history meet with but slight response from the average American. The Chinaman worships his ancestors; the American forgets that he ever had any. The historical complex in the one case is appallingly excessive. Any influence that teaches the American to look backward, or the Chinaman to look forward, is welcome. The movement in this community, of which this is the first number, is of that character. It is, therefore, to me, personally, a great pleasure to preside at this first part of our series of entertainments which are to be presented on this occasion. The first number on our program this evening is a musical number by the Apollo Club, of which musical organization Morgantown is justly proud. Personally, I have never heard the Apollo Club; but it hasn't been my fault, as I was away from Morgantown when they were doing such wonderful things. I understand this classical name is not only imaginary with this organization, and that it cannot only sing but does sing. We are very fortunate in having the Apollo Club with us tonight, and I understand it will render a musical program prepared especially for this occasion. This music is contributed very graciously and very delightfully, and I know we will all be glad to hear the Apollo Club.

(Apollo Club, a chorus consisting of 40 male voices, renders two musical selections.)

Song: "Asleep in the Deep."

Song: "Spin, Spin."

THE CHAIRMAN: I promise the audience that it will again hear from this Club before the exercises close this evening.

The Program Committee, when it wanted an original poem for this occasion, did not go to New York, Chicago or Paris for such a poem, but induced one of our capable ladies to undertake and produce the required poem, and I know she will justify her reputation for such things. I now take great pleasure in calling upon Miss Rose M. Sweeney to read her poem.

MISS SWEENEY: It gives me great pleasure to come as a representative of the Historical Society, but I do not have, strictly speaking, for presentation to you a poem. To read a poem you must get Doctor Barbe's beautiful Centennial Poem and live again the conditions he speaks of there. Mine is not to be honored with the title of poem, but I call it a rhythmic account of Monongalia County and Morgantown, and the coming of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; those are the three things we are trying to celebrate this week. So I ask your attention, and also your charity, for this little account, and I assure you that I do not wish any of you to be disappointed if I do not mention all of the old settlers. I have mentioned a few names from the list of those wonderful pioneers in whose honor we are gathered this evening. The poem, if you should call it that, is divided into three cantos, each canto being preceded by a little verse. The Indians calculated their time by so many moons, and I thought best to divide into moons the time since West Virginia and Monongalia County were opened up by the white people; so I have called upon the moon to witness what you are going to hear tonight.

(Poem, "1776 Monongalia 1926," read by Miss Sweeney.)

1776 MONONGALIA 1926

By ROSE M. SWEENEY.

O Moon, you are old!
O Moon, you are young!
But ever the silver tale unfolds
As the world turns round,
And the years rush on,
By epochs and changes
Life's fortunes are told.

Look down from the sky,
O fair Moon, tonight,
On old Monongalia
As in days of yore,
And mirror the past,
For our learning and praise
Of the homeland we love and adore.

CANTO I.

Silver rivers flash and quiver,
Slipping silent toward the sea.
Monongahela, queen of waters,
Flows unceasing full and free,
Gathering to her bosom ever,
Like a mother with her brood,
Lesser streams to carry onward
To the sea in joyful mood.
Cheat comes downward, dark and gloomy,
Black as night and clear as day.
Tygart Valley, Elk, Buckhannon,
Decker's, Dunkard, Booth and Tibbs,
Streamlets lonely, traveled only
By the warriors' swift canoe.

Waving plumes of forest grandeur,
Toss and moan o'er mountains lonely,
Mountains keeping watch and warder
O'er the hunting grounds, where only
Treads the buffalo, the deer and wild cat.
And the Red man stalks and traps,
Holds his pow-wows, lights his camp-fire,
Smokes his pipe of peace.

Stretch on stretch of silent mountain,
Silent ever, grim and dark,
Only motion, eagles circling,
Smoke ascending from the wigwams,
Or the warriors on the trails
Winding, crossing in the valleys.
Only sounds, the rush of waters,
Cry of wild things, bird and beast.
And the scene is all primeval,
Home of Aborigines.

O Moon, in your waxing and waning,
Do you see no changes here?
Feel no pulse of force, as the white man comes
Nearer, and ever near?
Do you hear no sound of ringing axe,
Hear you never the cries of fear,
As the stealthy foe brings fire and death,
Sad fate of the pioneer?

CANTO II.

Look to the East, o'er the mountains misty,
See in the sunrise slow-moving trains,
Oxen and wagons in tireless procession
Pushing their way toward the western plains.
Wide rivers stop them not,

High mountains daunt them not;
Ever they struggle on nearer the goal.
Soon fall the giant trees, tall and stately,
Falling that from them may grow cabin homes.
Clearings are opening now, roads growing wider,
White men are toiling where red hunter roams.
See the brave Dunkards, the Eckarlys, come.
See Decker's colony taking their stand.
With courage unfailing, resourceful and brave,
These martyrs of progress found only the grave,
For Mingoes and Delawares, fierce savage race,
By massacres bloody soon left not a trace.

Forward flowed new tides of settlers,
White men, leaders strong and true.
Morgan, Worley, Prickett, Snider,
Dent and Evans, Dorsey, Scott,
Baker, Rogers, John, McGrew,
Stewart, Haymond, Garlow, Ray,
Hoard and Weaver, Wells and Hall,
These the men who fought to conquer
In that earliest day of all.

Indians ever on the warpath,
Treacherous, stealthy, lurking near,
Till the refuge of the blockhouse
Gave security from fear.
Burris' Fort, and Kearn's and Cobun's,
Quelled at last the savage foe,
And in safety, peace and plenty
Morgan's Town began to grow.
Grew into a quiet village
Humming with the sounds of toil.
Curling smoke from many hearth-fires,
Forge and shop and mill's turmoil.
Schools are dotted o'er the hillsides,
Churches lift their heavenward spires.
Men and women give their life-store
Training youth in education,
Fairchild, Reynolds, Wade and Moore,
Names engraved among the great
Who laid deep and sure foundation
For the Athens of our state.

Gathering soon are seen the war-clouds,
March of armies—blue and gray—
Brothers struggle, ties are severed
In that stern and bitter fray.
Monongalia and her daughters:
Harrison, Marion, Preston, three,
Loyal to the call of duty,

Bore their part to victory.
Gave their sons in reconstruction,
Willey, Pierpont, Hagans, Brown,
And from out the Old Dominion,
West Virginia's life came down.

O Moon, can you see Monongalia tonight,
As she lies in her misty dales?
Though the clouds veil your face,
You can catch a faint trace
To tell us the changes the years have brought
To countryside and town.

CANTO III.

Where is now the peaceful village
Nestling tranquil 'neath her trees?
Where the form of Patrick Henry
Standing guard o'er law's decrees?
Where the timber wheels so laden,
Where the wagon and the sled?
Where the Rich Woods, where the meadows?
Where the winding roads from town?
Dust in summer, mud in winter,
As the creaking stage rolls down,
Caney Bright, the charioteer?

All are gone — and in their places
See the flashing rails of steel,
Hear the clanging locomotives
Drawing long trains to and fro,
Swift heralds of the B. & O.
Smooth roads thronged with motor cars,
Streets congested, traffic, parking,
Air oft cleft by giant wings,
Fruits of science, progress marking,
As the old world onward swings.

'Tis the magic power of old King Coal
Hath wrought these changes great.
The diamonds black of his mighty crown
(Assuring the future of our state)
Attest their power in many lands,
Bringing wealth and progress in these times.
Thro' workers born in distant climes,
The black mines empty out their veins
And wealth and progress reign.
Hail to the men who, with hand and brain,
Gave quickening life to this new domain!
Sturgiss and Brock, and our own Dr. White,
Have spent their best powers, like the settlers of old,
In the struggle with might and right.

In colors of old gold and blue,
See on the hillside, our joy and our pride,
Stands a temple of learning — the W. V. U.,
A temple of culture whose aim e'er will be
The making of men, strong, brave and free,
Fit successors to those of the past,
Who will work for their state
Without favor or fear,
To lead onward and upward
Each free mountaineer.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has often been said of our present-day West Virginians, as of their grandparents, that they are altogether too busy making history to have any time to write it. There is, doubtless, truth in this old saw; but we have with us tonight a notable exception in our distinguished townsman, who has found time to write knowingly and accurately a number of fine treatises, or histories, ancient and modern, and at the same time to do his full share in making modern history in this community. I have the pleasure of introducing Dr. James Morton Callahan, of the West Virginia University, who will address you.

Origin and Evolution of Morgantown

(Address delivered at the opening of the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration, October 20, 1926, by DR. J. M. CALLAHAN, *head of the Department of History and Political Science of West Virginia University.)*

In considering the reason for celebrations such as this celebration of the formation of the county, the establishment of the town and the opening of its first railroad communication, some may say: "Why consider the former days—the days of small beginnings, and groping movements and experiments and of failures or smaller successes which lie behind the larger achievements of the living present?" Some may be inclined to say: " 'Let the dead past bury its dead,' for it is of no use to us and we owe it nothing." But, if so, they have not considered wisely. The past, although dead and gone, if considered as a series of disconnected, isolated events, is still living and with us in the reservoired results of the evolutions marked by a series of connected events, and may be profitably utilized as a guide to the future. From the spirit of the dead body of the seed sown in the earlier periods arose a new living body whose spirit grew with each successive death and resurrection and expanded into larger life.

To the past, then, the present owes a debt, and in paying it by

proper recognition of its services and achievements we benefit ourselves at least by gaining a useful perspective which gives intelligent purpose and balance to our attitudes and our efforts. A knowledge of the problems, issues and struggles of the past may be necessary to a proper appreciation of the present and may furnish proper foundation for intelligent direction in the adjustment or solution of present problems. Past experience is the best lamp to guide our feet to the next forward step. It was a study of the past which gave interest, stimulation and direction to all great reforms and improvements of the civilized world, such as separation of church and state, larger liberality in church discipline, extension of suffrage, the increase of executive power and responsibility, changes in the poor laws and criminal laws, the changes in systems of education, the evolution of factory laws and other governmental regulations of industry and the extension of other legislation for protection of health and for the general welfare.

The general welfare of a community is largely dependent upon the intelligence of its citizens concerning its local interests and problems and the relation of the community and its interests to the larger units of the state and the nation.

A celebration such as our sesqui-centennial may achieve its chief service in awakening busy citizens from an amnesia which has sometimes prevented the application of the lessons of costly experience to the associated problems of the present. Any community may find that even a cursory review of its earlier experience and experiments will prove very useful in stimulating a better understanding of the problems of a larger life which results from opportunities for larger prosperity and growth.

The beginnings and later growth of this community can best be studied and understood as part of larger movements or events of national importance. Its beginnings were closely associated with the great continental westward movement which in response to the call of the West operated continuously against all obstacles until the continental frontier had disappeared, and which properly may be regarded as the largest single factor in American history.

Many years ago a mural painting in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington attracted my attention and impressed me so much that I often revisited it, and often recalled it in connection with later historical studies. It was named, "Westward the Course of Empire Takes Its Way." In it, men with rifles—some on horseback and some walking, followed by covered wagons drawn by

oxen—have reached the top of a portage pass across the mountain divide from whose outstanding rocks their adventurous guides survey the route to the fertile valley beyond. To me it summarizes a dominating historical fact of our regional and national history. "Westward ho!"—the watchword of American expansion from the early morning when Columbus sailed his caravels from Palos out into the unknown west, even to the early morning four centuries later when Dewey's American war-vessels steamed into Manila harbor in the unknown East—summarizes the motives which stimulated advance to the trans-montane interior, an important step in the cycle of inter-continental expansions which finally led to the inauguration of a policy of extra-continental expansion.

American history is largely the story of a series of shifting frontiers which the hands of men, aided by women, have reclaimed from nature and the savage, and which their courage and foresight have gradually transformed from wilderness or desert waste to virile, civilized communities and commonwealths. It is a story of a long struggle, or rather a succession of struggles, fought by successive generations, beginning with the winning of the first frontier on the Atlantic seaboard from which new restless migrations were invited by the ever-beckoning hand of the West and the Farther West until the frontiers of the Alleghenies, the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Missouri and beyond were conquered; and the last continental frontier of plains and Rockies finally disappeared before the tide of pioneers and prospectors who opened tracts through the remaining Indian country and forced the American government to change its Indian policy and to open the lands to settlement. These frontiers, which have largely determined or influenced the dominant problems of American politics, by their selective tests of hardship and endurance developed a virile, picked population, illustrating the principle of the survival of the fittest—not usually high in culture or refinement but strong in qualities of positive force, the dominant virtues of self-confidence, vigor, and initiative. The conflict with the wilderness developed an aggressive courage which overshadowed birth, education, wealth and social standing, and which also exerted a commanding influence upon national affairs. The call of the frontier—the free and fertile lands of the back country which attracted an endless stream of settlers—was an important influence in American history. It furnished a safety valve of escape for the unfortunate and discontented of the tidewater East and prevented the development of a peasant servant class.

The chief frontier ideal was conquest—the natural result of the struggle with nature for a chance to exist. Facing an unmastered continent, each generation of destroying pioneers with rifle and conquering axe met and defeated the mountainous ramparts, the desolate prairies, the rolling plains and arid deserts, and the fierce race of savages. Seizing time by the forelock, they waged a relentless hand-to-hand war, gradually expanding earlier clearings and advancing constantly against new worlds of virgin land which they seized, rejoicing in rude strength and willful achievement free from social and governmental restraint. The frontier life which developed from exercises of adventurous spirit and from the salutary and attractive struggle against savage Indians, wild animals and dense, primeval wilderness, supplied a perpetual stream of freedom which flowed back continually into the older and more conservative communities of the East.

The story of the exploration, settlement and development of the trans-Appalachian region, including Monongalia County and Morgantown, constitutes one of the most fascinating chapters of American history. It is a story which in many ways illustrates the larger life of the nation with which it has an intimate connection at many points. Its immediate background was an international event, the French and Indian War, about the middle of the eighteenth century. The earlier English frontiersmen from the borders of the coastal plain, advancing from clearing to clearing beyond the falls line and up the slopes of the Appalachians, finally approached the summit of the eastern mountain divide, where they found that further advance toward the Monongahela, the gateway of the West, was disputed by the French, who were allied with the Indians. Then, for over a decade, until the French and Indians were defeated in the mighty struggle for a continent, the fate or destiny of the entire Monongahela and the trans-Appalachian West hung in the balance.

Between 1765 and 1770, in the midst of controversies concerning colonial taxation, the settlement of this region constantly gained momentum. Naturally, the large number of the earliest trans-Allegheny settlers were from the region west of the coastal plain—the earlier back region between the fall line and piedmont—the earlier corn- and hog-producing region which had furnished free homes for the persecuted or the poor of other lands who had found roads to an eastern market by the running rivers which connected them with the coastal plain and tidewater. Many were from York

or Lancaster, Pennsylvania, or Frederick or Hagerstown, Maryland, but perhaps a larger number were from the Potomac region between the Shenandoah and the South Branch or from the South Branch. Corn raisers and hog rangers and land traders, led partly by trade and gain (the universal prophets of civilization), and in response to the feverish, restless spirit of expansion and the beckoning call of the West, naturally followed the general routes of old buffalo trails and Indian trails along which trappers and hunters had led the way, broke through the Appalachian mountain barriers and confronted the vast wilderness beyond—a region which invited their conquest and their advance to new frontiers farther west. Among the earliest was Zackquill Morgan, founder of Morgantown, the seventh son of Col. Morgan Morgan, who had a family of eight. He was born on Mill Creek in Berkeley County about 1735, about three years after the birth of Washington (under whom he served in the Revolution over forty years later), and about two years before the birth of John Evans of Loudon County, who became his near neighbor on the Monongahela. Both Morgan and Evans visited the site of Morgantown a decade before the Revolution; and both, after starting with their families, stopped for a brief residence *en route*—Morgan between Bedford (Pennsylvania) and Uniontown, and Evans at Cumberland. These early pioneers and their neighbors of Monongalia left the ease and security of well-ordered settlements to encounter the perils of unknown forests inhabited by wild beasts and rivers unspanned by bridges, to found a civilized community in the heart of a wilderness untrodden by civilized man and remote from the settlements of the East. Armed with axe and rifle and with intense individualistic spirit, but bound together by certain community interests, they built their log cabins and promptly turned to the conquest of the primeval wilds which the Indians had sought to retain unconquered. Before them was a boundless vision of an untamed continent, vast wastes of forest verdure, mountains silent in primeval sleep, rivers incessantly continuing the work of geological creation and change, and wilderness oceans mingling with the sky—savage forests heavy with the sleep of the ages. Here they experimented with the difficulties and the opportunities of the wilderness. They began the work of transformation which required generations for completion. Exposed by day and night, for more than a score of years, to the treacherous assaults of a crafty and cruel foe, they toiled in their fields accompanied by an armed sentry. Too heroic to succumb to the hardships and dangers which

they encountered, they developed through experience of struggle an endurance and courage which fitted them to grapple with the problems which severely tried them. They formed a part of the rear guard of the Revolution and a part of the "flying squadron" advance guard of the nation.

The early settlers of this region had the spirit which caused Moses and the Israelites to leave the fleshpots of Egypt and take the long trail through the wilderness to the Holy Land, which they expected to find flowing with milk and honey. Curiously, too, their Christian names were predominantly those of the Old Testament, which records the genesis, the exodus, achievements and aspirations and divisions of the Hebrew nation. In the old records appear Adam and Eve (but neither Cain nor Abel), Noah and Enoch, Abraham and Sarah and Lot, Isaac and Rebecca, Jacob and Leah and Rachael, Joseph and Reuben and Simeon and Levi and Benjamin, Job, Moses and Aaron, Joshua, Israel and Judah and Ephraim, Samuel, Ruth, Nathan, David and Absolom (and Zadok) and Joab, Elijah and Elisha and Amos and Jehu and Isaiah and Joshua and Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Esther, Ezra, Nehemiah and Zacharias.

Monongahela enjoys the distinction of being one of the first counties created under a republican form of government in America. Its formation, giving to the growing settlements of the Monongahela larger local independence, was doubtless hastened by the influence of the Revolution and the unsettled boundary dispute. The first county seat was at Phillips' plantation, near Morris Cross Roads (Pennsylvania). The frontiersmen of the new county rendered useful service as part of the immovable rear guard of the Revolution, against the Indians who were a menace after the summer of 1777, and some fought in the continental army in the East. After the settlement of the boundary dispute, near the close of the Revolution, the limits of Monongalia were considerably reduced by the formation of two Pennsylvania counties (Washington County in 1781, and of Fayette County in 1783), even before the marking of the interstate boundary, and also by the organization of the new Virginia county of Harrison in 1784. About 1782 or 1783 the county seat was moved and relocated at Morgan's House, around which Morgantown was surveyed and platted in 1783-84.

Some of the earliest lots of the projected town had already been sold when George Washington called Zackquill Morgan for a conference at Pierpont's one night in September, 1784, a year before the town was incorporated. The new town was incorporated in 1785,

and became the seat of a post office in 1794, a year before the death of Morgan. Among its early arrivals after the incorporation were William McCleery from Washington County, Pennsylvania; George Baker, great-grandfather of George Coleman Baker, attorney; and Henry Dering and John Stealey from Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Possibly its earliest physician was Dr. Solomon Brown, who was probably from Rhode Island. Among its prominent early visitors was Bishop Asbury, who preached here in 1785, 1786, 1788, 1790, 1792, and 1796. Its future possibilities, although still largely unforeseen at that time, were especially considered in connection with routes of the increasing westward movement and plans for communication between Atlantic tidewater and the Ohio. Confidence in the early development of the region, which already felt the general awakening, doubtless received additional stimulus in 1784 from the notable visit of Washington, the military leader of the Revolution, who was also the greatest prophet of the West. The town was mentioned by the *Gazettier* of Boston in 1797 as a post town containing a court house, a stone jail and about forty houses. Apparently, in that year it had no less than five (possibly six) taverns.

After 1796, for several years, the village felt the stimulating influence of the tide of emigration from the East which brought many new arrivals, mainly *en route* to points farther west by way of river navigation. It was regarded as the "nearest point" of navigation at which emigrants from the East could reach western waters. At an early date some of its residents were probably engaged in a down-river boat traffic. In April, 1809, William N. Jarrett, who kept a blacksmith shop with his tavern, records in his journal that he sent a pair of wagon wheels to Bartholomew Jenkins on the Cumberland River in care of James Ravencroft in Nimrod Evans' "Bote," to be left at the mouth of the Cumberland River. Its enlarging life and increasing prosperity at this period, which may be inferred from the increase in the population of the county from 4,768 in 1790 to 8,540 in 1800, and 12,000 in 1810, was indicated by the opening of new routes of communication for mail and travel, the increase in the number of ferries and taverns, and stores, the establishment of new professions and industries, the erection of a better courthouse and jail, and changes in the local government.

The later growth of Morgantown, however, both in population and industrial enterprises, was slow for over a century. Its popu-

lation of 749 in 1860 slightly increased to 787 by 1870, but declined to 745 1880.

Morgantown, throughout its earlier decades, was a cradle in which was rocked many of the influential and representative men of many widely scattered communities. In each decade it contributed its influence and part of its pioneer stock to the Middle West, and, after 1840, to the Far West. Among the emigrants from the vicinity of Morgantown in the early 'thirties was Rev. Edward Evans Parrish, Jr., who married a daughter of Rev. Thomas Maple in 1827, moved to Ohio with his family and later, in 1843, joined a covered-wagon train for Oregon, where he settled and where his descendants still reside. On the long journey of fifteen months along the Oregon trail he kept a diary from which Emerson Hough obtained material for use in writing *The Covered Wagon*, the basis of the recent popular moving-picture production.

Morgantown can refer with pride to its pioneer heroes and to a long line of local leaders of achievement who guided its destinies both through its long period of slow development and its later and shorter period of rapid growth. Although long isolated from the older settlements of the East, it had a vital relation to the important events on the upper Ohio. Its earliest settlers were prominent in the advance guard of the Republic. Later, its citizens were active in movements for internal improvements and encouragement of new industries and for civic improvement and education. In the exciting period of the Civil War, the town furnished a large and prominent leadership for the integrity of the Union, and for the creation of the new state of West Virginia. After the close of the war, and after obtaining the location of the State University, it also gradually developed a spirit of adventure in business which, in 1886, resulted in the opening of railway communication—the beginning of an awakening which made modern Morgantown an educational and industrial center with rapidly increasing population, improved municipal institutions and commercial facilities, better homes and larger public spirit.

The town's early local civic or political development is interesting, especially illustrating the slowness of response to new conditions. The first trustees formed a close corporation with power to lay out the town, to sell the lots at public auction, to make payment to Mr. Morgan, to settle boundary disputes concerning lots, and to make rules for building. They also chose their presiding officer and their clerk, neither of whom had much to do. The village was free

of public improvements and utilities, and consequently free from taxes and public treasurer. By act of February 7, 1810, the first necessary step toward self-government was taken by an act making the trustees (five in number) elective by the freeholders. In June, 1810, these trustees published several ordinances—one imposing a fine for playing "long bullets or discharging a gun" within the village limits, and another regulating the market days and hours at the Market House, the only place at which meat could be sold. In 1816 they were given power to levy taxes. In 1822 they took steps to secure an official plat of the original town and to prevent buildings from trespassing upon the streets.

By the charter of 1838, under which the borough was administered until 1860, the number of trustees was increased to seven, elected at large annually in April, at the court house, by *viva voce* vote of all borough male housekeepers and owners of real estate, and without any provision for ward representation. These trustees, with powers increased, were assisted by two officers, the collector and the treasurer, both chosen by the board but neither of whom were members of the board. Their powers included establishment and regulation of markets, provision for market buildings, care of streets and sidewalks, public safety and sanitation, and levy of taxes (to a maximum of fifty cents on the $100) and license fees, and contracts for debts not exceeding $1,000. Apparently assessments were for a time made directly by the trustees, as no mention of an assessor appears before 1853. The borough records, which are complete from 1838, show that the tax levy was usually 20 cents to 25 cents. Increases when made were frequently reduced after the next election. For 1838 the total tax collected was $250.08¾, which included the tax on twenty-two slaves (at an average valuation of $286). The first license tax was on peddling tin.

One of the earliest efforts of the first trustees under the new charter of 1838 was directed toward improvement of the chief streets and sidewalks. The increased powers of the trustees resulted in an increased number of ordinances. Some of these new ordinances, interfering with long-established customs, met fierce opposition. Among these was the hog ordinance, which undertook to restrict the freedom of the hog on the streets. Although wild beasts, whose importation into the borough had been prohibited in 1838, had ceased to trouble the community, certain domestic animals, and especially hogs, became the chief issue in borough politics. Many citizens desired to extend to the entire hog family an ordinance of 1838 prohibiting the sow and her pigs from use of the streets. Others

were unwilling to curb the migratory and excavating instincts of hogs or pigs no longer requiring the personal attention of the mother hog. The "momentous" question was submitted to a referendum. The hogs were several times victorious at the polls, but lost, temporarily at least, in the borough election of 1852. Their final defeat, sentencing them to confinement in pens, was made more galling by an ordinance requiring their pens to be removed from positions abutting on streets and alleys.

Not counting the dogs, the cow was the only privileged unattached animal after 1860—after the hogs had been consigned to pens. Council after council submitted to referendum vote the question of the exclusion of the herbivorous cow from the streets, but year after year until 1878 the freemen of Morgantown, who did not want to pay for cow pasture, steadfastly stood for the liberty of the cow, which, without chaperone, continued to roam the streets unmolested and unregulated. In 1878 the cow's meandering promenades at large were restricted by the council to the hours of five to seven in the mornings and afternoons from April until October, and from seven to nine in the mornings and three to five in the afternoons from October to April. Thereafter gardens were comparatively safe except from the dog.

One of the most interesting features of early local history was the evolution of industries and business. The first business was a boat-yard and a grist-mill, established possibly by 1772 by Michael Kern, who later erected the first saw-mill. The first ordinary or tavern was opened by Zackquill Morgan in 1783, and, stimulated by the down-river migration, five taverns were supported by 1797. The first store was opened in 1783 by Thomas Laidley, who especially made money from furs which he transported to Richmond by packhorse. The first pottery appeared soon thereafter, and was soon followed by a tannery, which had a competitor by 1789. Neighboring iron furnaces were established by 1790 and the iron business increased in importance until the late forties and was continued for two decades thereafter, although with decreasing profits. The first local foundry proper at Morgantown was built about 1838, and a steam foundry at Durbannah (South Morgantown) in 1844. The first wagon factory was built by John Shisler soon after 1796. A steam buggy factory was built in 1849-50 and continued in operation for a generation thereafter. A competitor, established in 1851 by Ashbel Fairchild, developed a large business at down-river points of the West and South. The first manufacture of furniture, begun

by 1831 by Robert P. Hennen, grew in importance and remained under the Hennen family at the same location for nearly three-quarters of a century. A small chair factory was opened in 1845 by Edward Price, the ancestor of George and W. E. Price. Surplus money, first deposited in some eastern city or at Pittsburgh, found a nearer bank at Washington, Pa., in 1809, and at Uniontown in 1812, and soon thereafter found a local place of deposit in the first bank at Morgantown, which was organized in 1814 and continued business until 1840, six years after the organization of a larger banking enterprise—a branch of the Merchants and Mechanics Bank of Wheeling (whose large brick building still stands at the northwest corner of Pleasants and High streets).

The town's early facilities for outside news were better than its isolation might seem to indicate. In 1803 it had a newspaper—the first newspaper of trans-Allegheny Virginia. After 1815 other newspapers followed in rather quick succession, each meeting an early death from the credit system which resulted in an excess of "pay-at-the-end" subscribers, and probably sometimes from the unreliable habits of the printers such as William McGranahan, who bought more whiskey than was needed to thin the printers' ink. In the 'fifties, the newspapers, although unusually good for the time, still suffered from financial difficulties and from failure to obtain printing paper at periods of low water or bad roads. Since the Civil War, newspapers have been fewer in number but longer in life. The Morgantown *Post* was established by Henry M. Morgan in 1864, and the *New Dominion* by William L. Jacobs and Julian E. Fleming in 1876. The latter was issued as a University daily in 1880, and for some time was under the direction of the students. From September, 1897, after the appearance of the short-lived daily which was started by Brown Boughner, the *New Dominion* was established as a daily. The *Post* began its daily edition in 1899. For several years after 1902 it had a competitor, the *Chronicle*, which it finally absorbed.

A striking fact in the town's early history, especially contrasting with early business activity, was the absence of a regularly dedicated house of worship until 1819—although in the plan of the town Morgan, probably influenced by the liberal-minded Michael Kern, designated Lot 32 as community meeting-house lot (probably intended for the use of all denominations), and apparently also (in 1785-86) conveyed a lot (Lot 101) for the Baptist Society. Probably the cause for delay in the erection of a church building

may be found not only in obstacles to co-operation between members of different denominations but also a general early indifference toward religion, characteristic of many frontier communities. This indifference evidently impressed the mind of the greatest of the early circuit riders, Rev. Francis Asbury, who, on July 15, 1788 (after a long horseback journey from North Carolina via Greenbrier County, Tygart's Valley and Clarksburg, preached at Morgantown), wrote in his journal: "I had a lifeless, disorderly people to hear me at Morgantown. . . . It is a matter of grief to behold the excesses, particularly in drinking, which abound here." Four years later, in July, 1792, he recorded in his journal that he preached at Morgantown "in the academical church"—probably the school building. Rev. Henry Smith, a Methodist minister who preached at Morgantown courthouse in 1794 and 1795 and saw some captive Indians whom Captain Levi Morgan had brought from beyond the Ohio, states that there was still no meeting-house or place of worship in the town. The neighboring Baptist congregation at Cheat consumed much time in the consideration of neighborhood disputes and in disciplinary measures against non-attendants and members of liberal views on theology.

The Methodists deserve the credit for the first attempt at Morgantown to revive religious life in the desert of religious indifference, by deciding to build a church on a denominational basis. They were followed by the Presbyterians and the Episcopalians, who tried the co-operative basis—probably through the influence of Col. McCleery's Episcopalian wife and partly through necessity of united action to compete with the growing strength of the Methodists, whose methods evidently did not suit the blue-stocking members of the other denominations.

Early local school spirit apparently scored higher than religious spirit, and the later result probably determined the location of the University. The early settlers, some of whom could not write their names and whose wives were usually illiterate, quickly recognized the need of an elementary education for their boys, and probably maintained the frontier type of a private school before 1780. The earliest suggestion of higher education at Morgantown is found in the tradition that Col. John Evans imported a tutor from Loudon County to teach his sons in the higher branches. As early as 1787 Morgantown citizens were interested in the proposed academy for northwestern Virginia, which was finally established at Clarksburg in 1795; but a statement of Bishop Asbury in his journal indicates

that Morgantown had some sort of an academy building in 1792. The Monongalia Academy, which was incorporated in 1814 and increased its endowment fund by a lottery in 1832, aided the establishment of a female seminary in 1833, extended its standard of scholarship under the administration of Rev. J. R. Moore after 1852, "discontinued the use of the cowhide" in March, 1856, made Morgantown an educational center, and in 1866 its property was donated as a foundation for the location of the State University which Moundsville had rejected for the penitentiary. Long before the establishment of the university, Morgantown doubtless surpassed other towns of western Virginia in educational spirit and was the logical location for an institution of higher education.

The University, although its beginnings were slow and feeble and its growth hindered by lack of high schools, lack of laboratories and modern library facilities, and by the obstacles of poor communication and by the prejudices of sectionalism and denominationalism, and by divided administrative responsibility and internal dissentions and strict discipline and early discrimination against women, gradually increased its efficiency and usefulness and became a large factor in the life and growth of the town, and the evolving city and in the larger development of the state. It has co-operated in solving the problems of the young city and the city has shown a live interest in its expanding activities since 1900 under the well-balanced administrations of President D. B. Purinton, President Thomas E. Hodges, and President Frank B. Trotter.

An interesting and significant phase of local history which taught the community a valuable lesson was the problem of railway communication, the achievement of which was the largest single factor in the making of modern Morgantown.

The great and unappreciated opportunity to escape from the comparative isolation, which long retarded the beginning of a larger industrial development, was presented in the decade after 1827 in the early surveys of the route of the first American railway, the Baltimore and Ohio, which was planned by shrewd, enterprising business men of Baltimore as a strategic measure to counteract the threatened diversion of western trade through the Erie Canal to New York. The route via Morgantown was considered but abandoned—probably in part because of the opposition of rural Monongalians and their Green County neighbors who feared that the screeching locomotives of the soulless corporation would affect their wagon traffic to the east, set their haystacks on fire and frighten to death

their hogs and their wives. By their prejudice they lost the opportunity to secure an enterprise which would have retarded emigration from the locality to the Middle West.

Later, however, after 1849, when the railway was advancing westward toward Fairmont, coincident with the rush of the 'forty-niners to California, Morgantown was considerably stimulated by an overland cross-country wagon trade with the advancing construction camps—including a lively whiskey trade with the Irish laborers, both Corkonian and Far-down factions, whose subsequent riots soon severely tried the physical ability of the sheriff's *posse commitatus* in Preston and later in Marion County. At one time, in August, 1857, when the number of arrests, one hundred Irish souls, was larger than the accommodating capacity of the Marion County jail, two hack-loads were transported to Morgantown and placed in the new jail directly across the street from the storage headquarters of the Monongahela whiskey which had stimulated all the trouble. The brisk whiskey trade was followed by a strong prohibition agitation for which the churches furnished the leadership, but in 1860 some one facetiously remarked that in spite of W. T. Willey's orations on temperance and politics far too many citizens of Monongalia continued to drink whiskey and vote the Democratic ticket as they had done under Jackson.

By 1852 Morgantown citizens, regretting the earlier opposition to the railroad which had diverted its route via Fairmont—a diversion which probably hastened the construction of the first bridge across the Monongahela at Morgantown and revived projects for river improvement—sought to promote the construction of a branch line to intersect the main line at Independence. This project, which suffered pre-natal death, was followed within the next three decades by many others which never reached beyond the paper stage of projection and ended with plans unrealized. At the opening of the Civil War, when General Lee planned to establish his line along the borders of Ohio and Pennsylvania, which he hoped to make the battle ground, and later at the date of Jones' raid, a number of peaceful citizens probably congratulated themselves that means of rapid communication were no better; but Monongalia was probably saved by the strategic importance of the Baltimore and Ohio, which was also a determining factor in the formation of the State of West Virginia, and after the war for two decades Morgantown made repeated and persistent efforts to secure railway connections, and finally succeeded in securing the branch line connecting with the

main line of the Baltimore and Ohio at Fairmont. The first passenger train arrived on February 14, 1886, amidst great rejoicing, and the first railroad tickets from Morgantown were sold by W. C. McGrew on February 15. Popular local enthusiasm was not unmixed with regret. The conservative element of the town lamented that the quiet of the town and homogeneity of its society would be broken, but realized that it was time for an awakening.

The impetus received from the railroad was promptly reflected in various local activities and in large expectations of new business enterprises which would open the resources of the community, increase the value of real estate and stimulate many improvements in civic life. Later railroad connection with Connellsville and Pittsburgh, up Deckers Creek to Rowlesburg, stimulated greater expectations and larger realization and achievements.

Modern Morgantown, although its roots reach even beyond the century and a half which has elapsed since white men first visited its site to select lands for settlement, and although its foundations were partly laid in a century of experiments and experience after its first incorporation as a village town, is largely the result of the railway which stimulated the activities and achievements of the last forty years—little more than a single generation.

Another prominent factor in local development after the opening of railway communication was the neighboring oil development after 1889, stimulated by practical tests of Dr. I. C. White, between Mt. Morris and Mannington, based upon the "Anticlinal Theory." In the industrial and social development of the town oil and gas development was a large factor. The discovery of neighboring gas fields and the practical use of gas furnished the inducement for the location of glass plants and other manufacturing plants seeking cheap fuel, and also attracted homeseekers who desired a clean and convenient fuel. Although not directly in the oil territory, Morgantown soon became a center in the oil business. In 1890 it became a station of the Eureka Pipe Line, begun in that year to meet the need for better market facilities by connecting series of tanks, and with plans for a series of pumping stations on a proposed main line to the Atlantic seaboard.

Advances in growth and improvement which gradually appeared after 1886 became more marked in the decade after 1890, which may be regarded as a period of awakening preceding the larger transformation of the era after 1900.

Coincident with the railroad development solving problems of

transportation on which depended the larger usefulness of the vast resources so long stored away in the neighboring hills, the town awakened to new habits of life. Influenced by railway connection and other improvements in communication, and by the resulting growth of new industries, it prepared to expand beyond its ancient bounds and limits. Its expansion was accompanied by new problems relating to every phase of community life—street improvement, sewer system, fire protection, public utilities, public building, schools, churches, post office, newspapers, telephone facilities, banking facilities, and building facilities. Among the striking results of the introduction of new industries and the increase of money in the last fifteen years of the nineteenth century was the change in manners and customs of life—illustrated by the increasing number of modern and comfortable homes and the growth of family comforts. Besides the local leaders who gave intelligent direction to the general awakening, a new and active factor in the larger development of the town appeared on January 2, 1889, in the person of Col. E. M. Grant, the manager of the Union Improvement Company, which began to supply the town with gas from Mt. Morris on February 14, 1889, and inaugurated the new system of water supply in the following fall.

The history of the later period, as well as that of the earlier period, illustrates the general principles of progress through successive struggle—"through labor and painful effort, by grim energy and resolute courage." Every advance in the evolution of the town was achieved in the face of opposition and obstacles—sometimes against the earlier prejudices and obstacles of the majority and always against the opposition of a respectable minority which was too strongly attached to old practices or ancient customs to adopt new ways. These advances against opposition of the post-railway period are illustrated by the extension of municipal functions and improved communication; by the changes in the character of the council and the enlargement of its powers of taxation and regulations; by the interesting struggle to remove horse-hitching racks from the streets; by the long-continued and the equally interesting struggles for paved streets and sidewalks and drainage, for street lights and waterworks, for a new courthouse and a modern school building, and for bridges across the river, across Deckers Creek, and across Falling Run.

The voters were slow to respond to proposed plans for improved sewers which were needed to drain the surface water and cesspools

which had bred disease. After three defeats of a proposed bond issue, for sewers, the council found other ways to begin such sewer improvements as were immediately needed to protect the people from disease. A few sewer improvements with inadequate carrying capacity, and also a few street improvements, were obtained only by irregular emergency orders of the council—by small appropriations of the annual tax levies of the town from year to year.

Among the prominent municipal problems of 1897 was the problem of raising the Deckers Creek bridge and the question of the hitching rack. To the latter subject the council gave much attention and finally prohibited all hitching in the congested area in front of the newly constructed Brock, Reed and Wade building at the corner of High and Pleasants streets. Although the order created much consternation among those who had been accustomed to hitch at that point for years, the council stood firm in its determination to move the horses and wagons to some other point.

One of the most interesting struggles for community improvement was the struggle for a new courthouse. As early as 1884 the old courthouse had been pronounced a dangerous place for public meetings. In 1887 a Pittsburgh architect named Bailey was requested to estimate the probable cost of the erection of a new building, and to prepare plans and specifications; but plans were delayed by several objectors who proposed temporary repairs until more money was available for a new structure, and by a report that public sentiment of the county favored good roads in preference to a modern courthouse. On September 13, 1890, however, the county court, influenced by leading citizens of the town, decided to construct a new courthouse at once, and awarded the contract for construction. Later, after the county had voted down the proposal of a bond issue to secure a building fund, the county court resolved to resort to strategy to facilitate its plans. It authorized the removal of the old building at once, and arranged for hasty demolition to begin at midnight in order to forestall injunction proceedings. On the evening preceding the midnight activities, R. E. Fast, the county clerk, who was leaving town for a day, directed his deputy clerk, John M. Gregg, to supervise the removal of the office archives at an early hour on the following morning. To meet the emergency need for a new building the county court then issued county orders which were used to pay for construction. The opposition attempted to bring court proceedings with expectation of annulment, but could not find a lawyer to present the case. The new courthouse, built in

1891 against the strong opposition which lamented the waste of money spent for such a large structure, was by 1920 found inadequate in space for the increasing business.

With the increasing traffic resulting from the growth of the town and development in the west side of the river arose a new problem concerning the old suspension bridge which was still owned by private citizens, who charged tolls for its use and who refused to sell their rights until they were finally forced by the prospect of construction of a rival free bridge, but who finally sold for $24,500. Following the purchase the tolls ceased at once. The growth of the town was reflected in the improvement of the public school, which by 1888, with an attendance of 447, could no longer find room in the old Monongalia Academy building. In January, 1897, a citizens' movement for a larger building was providentially aided by a fire of unknown origin, resulting in a loss estimated at $6,500. When the insurance company proposed to repair the old building, considerable controversy arose. The community movement was again aided by the providential destruction of the remaining parts of the building by a dynamite explosion of unknown (?) origin, resulting in the conclusion to construct a new building instead of attempting repairs on the old one. The new building, erected on the site of the old one and regarded by several conservative critics as too large, still stands in the rear of the large high school building which was constructed fifteen years later and which by 1922 was found inadequate.

While increasingly interested in the town's material development and improvement, for the benefit of its increasing population, the citizens of the changing town did not forget former residents who had found homes and service elsewhere. At the close of the Spanish-American War they showed a fine spirit of patriotism and of appreciation of the memories of earlier years in a great reception in honor of a former fellow-townsman, Admiral F. E. Chadwick, who had won distinction in a long period of service in the navy, and who was especially invited to visit his native town to receive a sword presented in recognition of his service in the war against Spain. The Admiral greatly appreciated the courtesies extended to him and was much impressed by the many changes which indicated that the town had awakened from the simple and isolated life which he had known for decades earlier. It was a fitting occasion to review achievements which had prepared the way for larger achievements of the next period, and to look backward to victorious struggles and

lessons of experience which might prove useful in directing new forward movements and achievements.

Continued and increasing active interest toward the forward movement of greater development was shown by local leadership which stood with attention directed toward new enterprises, especially represented by George C. Sturgiss, the chief prophet of the achievements of the next quarter century, who lived to see the realization of dreams and plans which doubters sitting on the back seats regarded as visionary.

The awakening of the last decade of the nineteenth century prepared the way for a quarter century of larger transformation of community life—stimulated by the opening of new resources and new economic connections and the accumulation of wealth, marked by expansion and improvements in industries, business, transportation, public utilities, educational and religious facilities and social organizations, and municipal activities relating especially to health and safety—a transformation too large and too recent to present in a public address. Morgantown, which was a town of less than 2,000 people in 1900, grew to be more than 9,000 by 1910, and by 1920 reached nearly 13,000 within the corporate limits of the five wards of the city, besides a suburban population of more than half that number directly connected to the city limits in the adjoining towns of Westover, Riverside, Granville, and Sturgiss City. Its real and personal property arose from a valuation of $569,852 in 1887 to $8,938,659 in 1910 and to $33,974,205 in 1925.

A large factor in the recent growth was the introduction of outside influence—outside people, outside energy and outside capital, in connection with new industries.

How great have been the changes and transformations achieved by science and new inventions and discoveries in the century and a half since settlers first reached this region on foot by slow march on the narrow trails across the mountains! In 1785 Morgantown was on the frontier line, but even before 1885 it was far east of the center of population. Man has been exploring and mastering his environment and has been creating a new environment. He has won in the fight against physical difficulties and has made nature his servant. He has bridged the wide streams and tunneled the high mountains. He has dug vast ditches between oceans and cut continents in two. He has annihilated both time and distance.

We now live in a closely united world and in a fast age which is far different from previsions of the most advanced dreams of the

age of Zackquill Morgan and George Washington. Rapid trains of the Baltimore and Ohio system transport us to Washington or Baltimore or to Cincinnati or Chicago while we take "a night's rest in sleep." Automobiles on modern paved roads pass us like shooting stars. Telephone wires transmit to us immediately the verbal messages of friends speaking in Atlantic coast cities or in the Middle West, and wireless transmissions, far distant voices and far distant music furnish us in our own homes the enjoyment of listening to the best sermons and concerts and the proceedings of great conventions in the larger cities in the United States and even in Europe. Each day we receive at our homes the current news from the most distant parts of the civilized world.

The century and a half which has brought great changes in communication with neighboring and distant communities has also brought great changes in local physical conditions. The meandering streamlets of water which once ran across the north part of the old town and determined the location of early tanneries have disappeared.

Of the stores existing at the time of the opening of the railroad, none remained under the same management by 1926, the last to change ownership being that of the old George M. John Company, which, after a brief time under ownership of Hugh F. Austin, ceased business early in 1925 because of increasing rents. Automobile garages, since the appearance of the first one in 1905-06, have gradually supplanted the old livery stables. One of the most prominent features of the period since 1900 is the retreat of residences from the advance of business, resulting in the erection of many new residences on Spruce Street and in what was once regarded as suburban sections, across Deckers Creek and north of Willey, or across Falling Run, or across Deep Hollow, and to healthy heights beyond, in every direction.

The local government, once regarded with jealousy and suspicion, has been given greater power of action. Before the stern logic of experience and hard business facts earlier local views concerning the functions of government have gradually disappeared. Citizens of the old school of political theory, influenced by the inevitable result of surroundings and necessities, have gradually become convinced in favor of quick government. They have succumbed to a new political idea born of new business and social conditions for which responsibility rests with the men who invented the steam engine, the trolley motor and the passenger elevator, or with the

men who discovered the germ theory of diseases. They have accepted a new political philosophy created gradually by mechanical and industrial growth without the eloquence of orators or the blare of trumpets. They no longer regard government as a necessary evil, but now consider it as a convenient, positive good through which the people can obtain efficient public service in the conservation of wealth and health. They now favor the extension of the function of government to new regulatory duties which formerly would have been regarded as paternalistic or socialistic.

About the only thing unchanged is the heaven above. The everlasting hills have lost their verdant clothing of forest trees and have been tapped for their hidden and formerly unknown treasures. Even the Monongahela, which still rolls at our feet, has been changed by locks and dams and the neighboring Cheat has been widened into a lake by the power dam which has harnessed it for the work of the new industrial era.

This week we celebrate the achievements of five generations, the work of many families and leaders too numerous to mention by name in this address. We owe a debt to Zackquill Morgan, the founder, whose grandchildren were present at the Centennial celebration of 1885 and whose great-great-grandchildren are present here today. And we owe a debt to Morgan's contemporaries and industrious citizens of the next two generations of slowly improving provincial borough life, to the *post-bellum* promoters of projects for better communication, and to all who, however modest, contributed in their various ways to the awakening of the old town or to the enterprises and movements of the new era of transformation to a modern expanding city.

The study of the local history of this trans-Appalachian community inculcates additional reverence for the plain people whose names may perish but whose heart-beat has driven the movement of the inside machinery which registers on the dial plate of the visible government and whose work remains in the structure of the American republic.

While our face is set frontward, the city turns to the past for lessons of experience and for the stimulating influence of leaders both great and small who guided the way along new paths to the present, including many whose names have been omitted from this narrative. Should the speaker undertake to name all who have been prominent in the life of the town since 1900, including also the leaders in the University and in all industrial enterprises, he would doubtless be in danger of sins of omission which might properly be charged against him. He may risk noting, however, that the City

was honored in 1904 by the election of one of its prominent lawyers (Frank Cox) to the State Supreme Court, and in 1908 by the election of another (William E. Glasscock) to the high office of Governor of the State. It was also honored by the election of George C. Sturgiss to Congress and later by the appointment of Thomas E. Hodges on the State Board of Control.

Among a dozen or more citizens who were most prominent in the development of the town in the generation after 1885, three or four are popularly regarded as the most prominent leaders. Two of these, one now dead and the other seventy-eight years young, are generally given first place by their contemporaries and deserve special mention in closing this historical address. One is Judge George C. Sturgiss, who is generally regarded as the most active leader of the last generation in the encouragement and promotion of transportation projects, manufacturing plants and other industrial enterprises which have so largely influenced the growth and expansion of the town. In 1903, and for two decades before that date, he had a larger vision than most men had of the future of the town. Besides faith, he had courage and was always active in efforts to promote a larger development. The other is Dr. I. C. White, the first professor of West Virginia University who demonstrated the use of learning in the discovery and conservation of the resources of the state, whose practical work in the field of geology contributed so largely to the awakening of the community and the entire state and brought to him a reputation which extended beyond the limits of his own country and new honors which made his home town widely known. He is generally regarded as our most distinguished citizen. We recall that he has entertained a President of the United States in his Morgantown home and that his professional services have been sought in foreign countries. While serving as state geologist without salary, he has continued to show in many ways a public spirit and interest in the affairs of the town, of the University and of the state, including generous contributions to community and larger public movements and generous gifts of lands to the University and to the town.

The new conditions, born of the struggles of a past whose life has almost vanished, have brought new problems which must be met and solved by new struggles—through methods of investigation, education, and legislation. "It is only through labor and painful effort, by grim energy and resolute courage, that we move on to better things." The future holds great promise and also grave responsibilities.

With pride newly awakened by smooth-surfaced streets, new cement-road connections, new, modern business buildings, a new, modern hotel and a new Municipal Hall, Morgantown looks forward with increasing optimism to the erection of a large, modern railway station, which is regarded as a pressing and urgent need, and to the fulfillment of strategic and practical railway plans of our fellow-townsman, C. McC. Lemley, geologist and engineer, which promise direct communication to the East and the West by a water-grade tunnel from Piedmont to Cheat and a direct westward line through the rich coal deposits of Monongalia and Marshall counties to the mouth of Fish Creek.

Although the historian whose foresight must be considerably restricted by his hindsight can not properly assume the role of a prophet, nor assume the exaggerated views of the real-estate agent, he can safely conclude, from the relentless logic of the achievements of the past and the active and potential forces of the present, including new utilization of neighboring water power and plans for better facilities for communication, that the community growth of the next quarter century may far exceed the expectations or predictions of the latest quarter century.

But while we rejoice at the progress made let us now observe the thought expressed in a poem of Herbert Putnam, written on our State (Semi-Centennial Celebration of 1913):

"And most of all,
As we survey the decades since our birth
And count our present worth,
Let us recall
The hardy virtues that first cleared the ways
To these abundant days."

And as we turn from the enthusiasm, the festivities and the noise of this celebration, let us not forget the thought expressed in Kipling's poem, the *Recessional*:

"Still stands Thine ancient Sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget.

* * * * *

"All valiant dust that builds on dust—
And guarding, calls not Thee to guard—
For frantic boast and foolish word,
Thy mercy on Thy people, Lord."

THE CHAIRMAN: Poetry and music seem to drift in opposite directions, and, as a matter of fact, great poets are seldom musicians

and great musicians are seldom poetical; but the gifted lady, whose production we are to enjoy, entitled "My Heart's in West Virginia," must have been drinking deeply from the Pierian spring, as she has written this song and also composed the music. If Mrs. Elizabeth Davis Richards, the writer of this song and music, is in the audience, I should like her to rise, as we would all like to know her.

(Mrs. Richards rises and receives applause.)

The song will be sung by Mrs. Edna Leyman Morris, who has so often rejoiced us by the beautiful and intelligent tones of her fine voice.

(Mrs. Edna Leyman Morris sings "My Heart's in West Virginia.")

"MY HEART'S IN WEST VIRGINIA"

By MRS. ELIZABETH DAVIS RICHARDS.

My heart's in West Virginia,
No matter where I go;
I'm longing for her pine-clad hills,
Her mountains capped with snow;
I'm longing for the music
Of her rivers and her rills.
Dear land, where beauty loves to dwell,
My West Virginia hills.

REFRAIN:

My heart's in West Virginia,
Amid her pine-clad hills.
Dear land, where beauty loves to dwell,
My West Virginia hills.

My heart's in West Virginia,
Where noble men and true
Still guard our land, our heritage
From pioneers who knew
The loneliness and hardship
Of those days so long ago;
They claimed for us this fair, fair land,
Their children's children know.

My heart's in West Virginia;
No words can ever tell
Her beauty or her grandeur,
Or the magic of the spell
She casts upon her children,
So, no matter where they roam,
Their heart's in West Virginia,
'Mid the pine-clad hills of home.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am quite sure that many of you will be glad to have in your possession a copy of this beautiful song, written for this occasion. It has been published in sheet-music form and, I understand, can be gotten at the close of these exercises at the door.

I have been asked to announce that there will be no studies required, and no recitations, at the University on Friday of this week. The Committee has made this request of the University authorities and they have kindly acceded to the request.

Now, I hope you will be patient for a moment and I will read you a few notes that have been handed to me. Tomorrow evening, in this hall at eight o'clock, there will be an entertainment entitled "Ellen and the Old Songs," presented by the Woman's Music Club of Morgantown. I understand this entertainment will be very attractive, as it will be both dramatic and musical.

Now, I stop a moment to thank you for your presence tonight, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather.

I know you want to enjoy the program tomorrow night, and, in my opinion, you will have to come early, because this hall is going to be filled with people.

In behalf of the Committee, I wish to thank all those who have taken part in this most excellent program, and the last number will be by the Apollo Club, after which the exercises will be concluded. This number will now be presented, and I have no doubt they will send us away with an additional gratitude to the members of this club.

Song: "Mother of Mine," by the Apollo Club.

MEMBERS OF APOLLO CLUB, 1926

W. G. Andrews, *Director.*
W. O. Cole
E. L. Cole
E. S. Deatrick
Dr. Nathaniel Barnard
Z. Whitesell
Willis Burke
Dewey Brand
W. L. Shepherd
R. J. Roberts
J. M. Gregg
P. E. Robinson
Daily M. Martin
Phil Cammerer
Samuel Willets
M. T. Sisler
Harry Leonard
Hugh Feathers
J. D. Jones
J. H. Roberts
T. E. Chidester
Laurence Gallagher
Paul Vannoy
Geo. W. Grow
Jos. E. Hill
R. H. Jones
G. C. Moore.

CHAPTER V.

THE WOMAN'S MUSIC CLUB PRESENTS, IN HONOR OF THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL, "ELLEN AND THE OLD SONGS," A ROMANCE IN SONG AND STORY.

THE presentation of "Ellen and the Old Songs," on the second evening of the Sesqui-Centennial celebration, October 21, 1926, under the auspices of the Woman's Music Club, was enjoyed by several hundred music lovers. The program was given in Commencement Hall under the direction of Mrs. Clarence B. Dille, the president.

The scene was the drawing room in the home of Miss Ellen Havermill, who sits by her fireside in a reminiscent mood and finally falls asleep. What subsequently takes place is her dream. Mrs. W. S. Downs, in the prologue, tells the story. Mr. L. K. Bevington, as Bob Atherton, Ellen's beau, was the other leading character.

The story brings in many of the old-fashioned songs and dances. The stage setting was most effective with antiques belonging in the community, and the lights from many candles. The leading characters were emphasized by the use of the spotlight. The costumes of the early 'sixties, with powdered wigs, made a scene not soon to be forgotten.

Program

"ELLEN AND THE OLD SONGS"

A Romance in Song and Story

SCENE—Ellen Havermill's Drawing Room.
TIME—Twilight in the early '60's.

The Prologue.....Mrs. W. S. Downs
Ellen Havermill.....Miss Edna Jones
Bob Atherton.....Mr. L. K. Bevington

PROGRAM

"Whispering Hope".....Mrs. Charles Baker, Mrs. S. J. Morris
"Sweet Genevieve".....Miss Pauline Mattingly
"Long, Long Ago".....Mrs. Nathaniel Barnard
"In the Gloaming".....Mrs. J. J. H. Cather
"Old Dog Tray".....Mr. William Price

"When You and I Were Young, Maggie".....Mrs. Edna L. Morris

Female Quartette { Mrs. Hugh Vandervort, Mrs. Frank Shriver, Mrs. Lewis Core, Mrs. S. J. Morris

Dances { The Minuet, Virginia Reel

Misses Bessie Reid - Ruth Summers
Ercel Gibson - Frances Brown
Eleanor Stone - Dorothy Brand
Esther Prunty - Dorothy Emerson

Male Quartette { Dr. H. V. King - Mr. Elmer Florentino, Mr. L. K. Bevington - Mr. William Price

Solo Dance.....Miss Florence Jenkins
Song—"Robin Adair".....Mrs. Harold Posten

Chorus { "Silver Threads Among the Gold", "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny"

Accompanist.....Mrs. Grace Martin Snee

Curtain.

COMMITTEES

Stage.....Mrs. R. P. Davis, Mrs. Geo. W. Davis
Decoration.....Mrs. Jos. L. Gans, Mrs. Samson Finn
Historian.....Mrs. Marie C. Smith
Dramatic Coach.....Mrs. Marja Steadman-Fear
Dancing Coach.....Mrs. Georgia Trotter-Cooper
Electrician.....Mr. A. A. Hall

HISTORY OF ARTICLES USED IN "ELLEN AND THE OLD SONGS"

OLD SOFA, lent by Mrs. Russell Trotter.
This sofa belonged to Mrs. James C. McGrew, of Kingwood, Preston County, grandmother of Mrs. Trotter.

SPINNING WHEEL, lent by Mrs. W. S. Downs.
The spinning wheel was the property for many years of Mrs. Lydia Murdock, of Kingwood, Preston County.

COVERLETS, lent by Mrs. W. H. Courtney.
The one coverlet was woven in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, by Jacob and Michael Ardner, great-uncles of Mrs. Courtney. The other was the property of Mrs. Amos Courtney, mother of Mr. W. H. Courtney.

FIRESIDE CHAIR AND SCREENS, lent by Mrs. H. N. Hicks.

HIGH-BACK CHAIR, lent by Miss Lily Hagans.
Reproduction of a Fennimore Cooper chair.

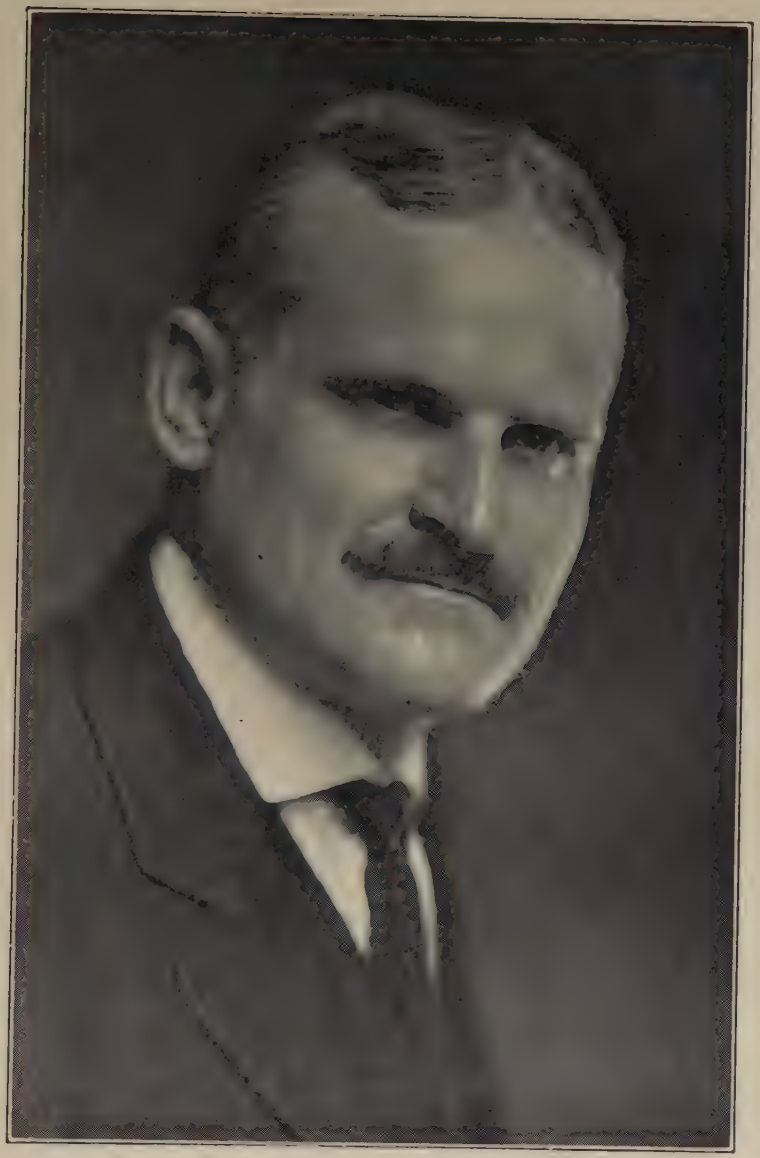
STOOL, lent by Miss Hagans.
Belonged to her Aunt Ellen Dorsey Sampler; made in 1822, when she was 12 years old, by Elizabeth Ray Willey, grandmother of Miss Hagans.

FENDER, lent by Mrs. C. B. Dille.
This fender belonged to Mrs. R. C. Berkeley and originally came from Virginia.

COVERLET, lent by Mrs. C. B. Dille.
This coverlet was woven in Oakland, Md., by the Hoy family, and was presented to Mrs. Delia I. Totten, of Oakland, Maryland.

SWORD, lent by C. B. Dille.
Belonged to his ancestor, Lieutenant Macfarland, who died clasping the same at Lundy's Lane, War of 1812. It was brought back to Washington County, Pennsylvania, by two soldiers.

The Woman's Music Club, under whose auspices the entertainment was presented, has for many years been the sponsor of the leading artistic musical evenings in Morgantown. Most of the well-known artists they have presented and are still the leaders in the development of the musical life of the community.



THOMAS RAY DILLE

Secretary General Sesqui Centennial Committee; Secretary Monongalia Historical Society, 1925-28; Secretary-Treasurer West Virginia Historical Society.

CHAPTER VI.

GRAND PARADE AND STREET PAGEANT. RINGING OF COUNTY AND CITY BELLS. GOVERNOR'S SALUTE.

THIRD DAY, Friday, October 22, 1926—7 A. M., Ringing of court house, church and school bells for 20 minutes throughout the county and city. 8 A. M., Governor's salute of 19 guns (at Court House by Artillery Corps). 10 A. M., Street Pageant and Grand Parade.

The buildings and streets of the city were ablaze with splendid decorations. The sun shone brightly and the air was balmy.

In front of the Court House a large commodious reviewing stand had been built and decorated with American flags and bunting. At 10:00 A. M., the distinguished guests assembled on this stand to view the street pageant.

Grand Parade and Pageant

In the City of Morgantown, West Virginia, at 10:00 o'clock A. M., on Friday the 22nd day of October, 1926.

The Morgantown *Post* in its issue of October 22, graphically describes the great pageant and parade:

Past, present and the hopeful future of old Monongalia county passed in review before city, county and state notables in the stand on the court house square. A squadron of airplanes circled overhead to give a military air to the occasion, motion picture cameras clicked at every corner and bands of all descriptions blared forth martial music.

Led by Major Leland S. Devore the entire University cadet corps, consisting of 800 men in uniform, representing the most modern in warfare, there was unfolded to the thousands of watchers who thronged the streets a pageant which represented not alone the past and present of Morgantown and Monongalia county, but the past and present of the nation as well.

ANCIENT PAST REPRESENTED

From Revolutionary times, which included the scene of Washington crossing the Delaware and "The Spirit of '76," down through

POLICE DEPARMENT AND COMMANDANT OF THE UNIVERSITY R. O. T. C. HEAD THE PARADE

the decades, every war and rumor of war, every industrial development, every fashion, to the most modern 1927 model automobile, people saw and marveled. And when all was done, when folks had seen the gig and stage coach, covered wagon and railway train, oldest auto and newest auto; pioneer and Indian fighters, Civil war veterans and World war veterans; old public schools and modern public schools; there came a truckload of future Americans, little children, uniformly innocent and wondering and wholesome to look at, each carrying an American flag. What will be in future pageants? What will they gaze upon when, fifty years hence, there is another Big Parade? How many of the present day customs and conveyances will be looked upon with a mingling of wonder and tolerant scorn? All other floats had been devoted to the past, the glorious, unlearned, intriguing past upon which has been builded the enlightened present. This one caused the spectators of the pageant to wonder into the dark curtain of the future.

VETERANS

The Society of 40 Hommes and 8 Cheveaux had a truck "made over" into one of those things that the French railroads used to transport troops.

Several squads of the local national guard, Company C, 201st Infantry, were next in the line of march. They were followed by the Salvation Army band and members attached to the local citadel.

Another float which attracted much attention was that of the Red Cross. It showed nurses giving attention to a wounded soldier lying on a stretcher and those "who stayed at home" knitting and wrapping bandages. The junior Red Cross also had a float, three little kiddies having stamps for sale.

SCOUT DRUM CORPS

The fife and drum corps of the Boy Scouts and the members of all local troops marched in back of the Red Cross floats. Some of the scouts carried a large American flag which was stretched across the lane between the banks of humanity.

Morgantown Elks had a float which pleased many. It was a scene depicting the American Revolution era. Betsy Ross was working on the original flag and men, wearing Continental Army uniforms, stood with rifles ready to defend their country. The Elks section also included the organization's band.

UNIVERSITY CADET BAND AND 900 W. V. U. CADETS IN LINE

University high school students turned out 100 per cent, marching along holding strands of colored cloth—a May Pole scene. The Old Gold and Blue Orchestra rode in one truck and a little further on came Dennard's community band.

Agricultural Float

The college of agriculture had a float showing a rural scene and the home economic department one with girls working on at a spinning wheel.

B. & O. Railroad Section

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had a whole section of its own and was headed by the shop band from Cumberland, Md. There were miniatures of modern and old-time engines and other exhibits. Another orchestra, the B. and O. Serenaders, rode on a truck. Next came the fleet of trucks of the American Railway Express and Standard Oil companies.

Many Notables Here

Governor Howard M. Gore, all the notables of the state and county, of the various railroads, and members of the historical society were in the reviewing stand to see the Big Parade pass by.

Congressman Frank L. Bowman, ex-Governor John J. Cornwell, ex-Governor W. A. McCorkle and ex-Governor Ephraim F. Morgan were there, as well as Col. H. C. Nutt, D. K. Orr, G. H. Burdett and W. W. Cunningham, of the Monongahela railway; Col. J. M. Schoonmaker, J. B. Yoke, F. G. Minnick, and J. B. Nessele, of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie railroad; E. T. Whittier, C. K. Leiper, J. B. Fisher and John J. Knock, of the Pennsylvania railroad; C. W. Galloway, George H. Campbell, H. O. Hartzell, E. W. Sheer, R. W. Brown, E. A. Peck, H. R. Laughlin, J. D. Beltz, Robert M. Van Sant, C. W. Van Horn, F. X. Millholland, Dr. I. C. White and C. McC. Lemley, of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; Dr. W. C. Kelly, Thomas Ray Dille, Dr. S. S. Wade, Frank P. Weaver and General George C. Baker, of the Monongalia Historical society; and many other local, county and state notables.

Police Take Charge

Police took charge of affairs after the Big Parade was over. The throngs of people who had gathered to see the pageant started

KIWANIS CLUB FLOAT

Washington Crossing the Delaware. Using the Sea Scouts whale boat brought from Boston

to disband, flowing out into the middle of the street, making traffic regulations difficult. Floats which had gone around by way of University avenue now retraversed High street for an additional share of glory to return to their places of starting. Covered wagons and picturesque old time garb mingled oddly with the most modern streamline motor cars, dilapidated flivvers, khaki clad soldiers, knee-breeched representatives of Revolutionary times, flapper-trousered student men, skirted women, hoop-skirts and pantalettes, horridly painted Indians, and Charlie Chaplin in replica threaded the streets with his cane, short mustache and long shoes, narrowly escaping being run down by passing cars.

MANY VISITORS

In a short time the streets were practically cleared. Week-end crowds were augmented by people who had come to see the "sesqui" alone, who stood on the street corners and talked over the pageant. The reviewing stand was converted into a rest room and was taken over by people who had nowhere to sit. Shop windows with their thousands of items of historical interest again became objects of attraction. Restaurants were crowded, but business in general was at a standstill. The shops and places of business had been closed for the Big Parade and they did not reopen at once.

But the high point of interest in the sesqui-centennial had been reached. That part which was for and of the multitudes was over, with the exception of the shop windows. They will continue to be attractive for the remainder of the week. The other events, the street dance, the reception, the speeches, the unveiling of the Zackquill Morgan portrait, all this is, in general, an anti-climax to the Big Parade.

Members of the police department opened the line of parade. They were followed by the commandant of the University R. O. T. C., Major Leland S. Devore, who rode along on a prancing horse. Directly behind was the cadet corps band of 60 pieces. Then came the complete unit of the cadet corps, nine hundred men in line, six full companies—three of infantry and three of engineers—and two platoons of signal corps.

Applause all along the line greeted the first float which depicted General George Washington crossing the Delaware. It was the work of Kiwanis Club, the huge Boy Scout whaler being mounted on a truck. Kiwanians in full uniform represented Washington and his men.

SCOUT DRUM CORPS
Scouts carrying American Flag

BLUE AND GRAY IN LINE

The second float, which was the exhibit of the Rotary Club, a reproduction of the home of Col. John Evans, one of the county's early settlers. Members of the Lions Club were next with a float representing the Civil war era. There were soldiers of both the Blue and the Gray in uniform.

Ladies of the G. A. R. followed in a wagon and then an impressive and touching World War scene. It was the work of the American Legion and Legion Auxiliary and showed a soldier, Red Cross nurse, widow and orphan mourning at the green mound of a slain American doughboy. A little wooden cross marked the grave. Flags of the Allies were placed around the edge of the float.

Veterans of the Foreign Wars were next in line with a tractor pulling a field piece and a detachment of men in uniform. They also had a float showing a machine gun nest and a trench mortar which was placed in a shell hole. "Peace," represented by a young woman wearing white, stood on a mount above the nest. Soldiers, sailors and marines rode on the back of the float.

OLD-FASHIONED SCHOOL

A part of the display by the Morgan district schools was an old-fashioned school conducted in a log cabin made of native trees, a bark roof and rain-troughs. The date of the school 1866 labeled the side and a tall school master with chin whiskers and glasses wielding a long "gad" over the class of boys.

This was followed by a model of a modern school presented in contrast. Seated at comfortable desks the children were writing by the approved method. Bottles of milk were shown, demonstrating the work of the local health department.

Nearly a hundred small children were in a white float decorated with American flags. Each child carried a small flag and the banner on the float was "Future Morgantown Citizens."

AMERICAN LEGION

American Legion float showed soldiers in the uniform of the United States bearing their banners over the green grave of a veteran of the World War. Women of the auxiliary were in costume of nurses.

Salvation Army with its band and float with a girl distributing

"SPIRIT OF '76"
Old Civil War Drummer, "Tom Protzman," 80 years of age

doughnuts to doughboys brought applause. All members were in uniform.

St. Francis de Sales school had girls all in white, on an immense float decorated with garlands of flowers. One girl represented the goddess of justice holding scales aloft, another as liberty, facing girls representing the thirteen colonies, made up the picture.

Colored school with old time darkies' cabin, banjo and other musical instruments was a feature with a 'possum on the roof. They sang songs. One float of children in a schoolroom scene followed.

Royal Neighbors of America in a large white boat, all dressed in white and waving American flags and banners, won applause.

Daughters of America in an immense float of white with patriotic emblems and American flags followed.

League of Woman Voters with leader supporting large American flag and pointing the way to the ballot box, children following her directions all in white followed.

Woman's club float with girls in costume to denote the four departments, civic, literary, home and music, came next.

Forks of Cheat Baptist church with miniature model on truck, followed by a second truck with a local cabin of the time. Singers in black dresses, shawls and sunbonnets, singing from old time hymn books stood in front of the cabin and a preacher in costume brought religious touch.

Woman's Auxiliary Veterans of Foreign Wars on float represented army canteen, bearing American flag.

Reproduction of Morgantown's first "Waterworks" picture, with J. A. G. Edwards on barrel wagon used by his father in the old days was next. Two children with him. "Tod" was the "Waterworks" not so many years ago.

HIGH SCHOOL REPRESENTED

Home economics department, Morgantown school, in elaborate float with girls performing the practical work taught, including cooking, sewing, art, home decorating and home making was a feature. Body of girls marching in "appropriate costume."

"The Health Boat," a large boat covered with white and occupied by pupils costumed to represent the work of the health units of the public schools came next. It was followed by children dressed to represent health-giving vegetables and a group of young boys in athletic attire.

UNIVERSITY HIGH SCHOOL
May Pole Scene

Cass District schools, with half a dozen floats, including the old time school, pupils and teacher in antique costumes, with switches, water bucket and big gourd dipper. A group of pupils on float, bearing American flags and large picture of Monongalia county's first three school superintendants, George C. Sturgiss, Henry L. Cox and Alexander L. Wade.

HAD OLD DERRICK

Another Cass district float bore a miniature oil derrick and a mine car of coal, surrounded by boys in miner's caps, suits and lamps. Banners for better schools and patriotic teachers were used.

Grant district schools presented a school of the early days of this county with the teacher and children in sun bonnets and shawls. Another float bore the log cabin surrounded by a garden of corn shocks and yellow pumpkins. An Indian wigwam with natives in costume, was also a part of this exhibit.

Cold Spring school was represented by a float bearing an Indian camp with a camp fire and the weapons used.

Harmony Grove's float was decorated with small trees and branches in autumn foliage, and bore an Indian tent with boys and girls dressed as Indians.

OLD LADIES PARTICIPATE

Five of Morgantown's oldest women were seated in a car, gay with decorations for the occasion, and this car was followed by the float bearing the twenty "daughters" chosen to represent the counties formed from Monongalia. Each of the young ladies was attired in Colonial costume and wore a sash bearing the name of her county.

A model home in miniature with its curtained windows and blooming flowers, and surrounded by happy children was the display of Woman's Home Defense club, Woodburn's civic club.

West Virginia Utilities Company—Miniature aerating plant showing how water is purified before being supplied to Morgantown's patrons. A chart showing growth of local public service since company was organized. Large sign on side of float reading "A Growing Public Service Company."

Electrical Equipment Company—Display on float depicting old laundry methods and the latest labor-saving electric washing machines and other electrical appliances.

FULL BLOOD INDIANS AND OTHERS ON HORSE BACK

OLD FIFERS AND DRUMMERS

Morgantown Fife and Drum Corps, led by the old civil war drummer, "Tom Protzman." Several of the members of this organization played in the original drum corps organized here during the Civil War. Many of the old men were playing shoulder-to-shoulder with their sons and the sons of their comrades who have passed on in the years since the war.

Coca Cola Bottling Company—Large truck painted in an appropriate manner and piled high with the product of this popular Morgantown business organization.

Henry ("Red") Bennet Awning Company—Float contrasting modern awnings as supplied to Morgantown homes and business firms with the shade trees used by the founding fathers of this community.

Morgantown Business College—Showing the old counting-room methods and the laborious work with pen and ink as compared to the modern and efficient use of typewriters and bookkeeping machines.

ICE COMPANY

Morgantown Ice Company—Truck decorated in pure white, contrasting old ice-cutting with saws to the modern cake-freezing methods. Little Eskimos lying on a huge cake of imitation ice added a picturesque note. Another feature of this firm's display was a beautiful wreath of pink roses frozen in a 300-pound cake of ice.

Model Shoe Repair Shop—Huge shoe on back of truck; and on an additional truck were persons representing old-fashioned methods of repairing and making shoes by hand, in contrast to another group who were using modern shoe-repairing machinery to do the same work.

American Beauty Electric Iron Agency—Gigantic float with huge model of the famous electric iron.

Lough-Simpson Grocery Company—Truck displaying in an appropriate manner the various modern edibles as compared to the rough fare furnished by cross-roads storekeeper to our forefathers.

Sunstrand Adding Machines—Truck advertising this well-known and widely used modern office equipment.

Auburn Beauty Six Automobile Agency—Several of the most modern and improved models of this popular motor vehicle.

"PEACE"

Represented by a young woman wearing white, standing on a mount above a machine gun nest. Veterans of the Foreign Wars. No. 2 Float

Central Automobile Company—Exhibit of Ford automobiles. Showing the evolution of the working man's car from its early day to the models common on the streets at present.

Marple Chevrolet Company—Several latest-type models of this well known automobile.

Perk-Anne Candy—Horse-drawn cart, depicting the old-fashioned silhouette, displayed by this company on its candy boxes. This bit of the past was cheered as it wended its stately way down the street.

Michelin Tires and Tubes—Man dressed in suit composed entirely of inner-tubes, to represent the advertising illustrations put out by the parent company.

ICE CREAM FLOAT

Bonner Ice Cream Company—Exhibit composed of the first horse-drawn wagon used by the firm and one of its present pieces of five-ton White trucks, used to supply the company's numerous agents with the popular product.

Bonnie Bonnett Shop—Old fashioned coach in which was Miss Bonnie Bonnett, wearing an old-fashioned girl's hat. With her were several other girls, all dressed in the mode of grandmother's day.

Oldsmobile Automobile Agency—Model of first Oldsmobile bearing date of 1902 and one of latest models bearing date of 1927. Contrast was very effective.

Point Marion Band—This popular organization furnished marching music for this section of the gigantic and historical sesqui-centennial parade.

Women's Christian Temperance Union—Float decorated with signs proclaiming the benefits of "prohibition."

IN NATIVE COSTUME

Italian Women—Group of Italian women in native costume carrying flags of this country and their native Italy. Many of the costumes had apparently been brought to America by the wearers.

Loyal Temperance Legion—More signs telling of the merits of "prohibition" and many children dressed in snow-white clothes.

Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter D. A. R.—Preceded by three persons dressed in costumes and playing fifes and drums to represent the famous painting, "The Spirit of '76." Following in

"THE OLD COVERED WAGON OF '49"

a huge truck effectively decorated were members of the organization, vying in beauty with the historic colonial costumes which they wore.

Woman's Home Defense Club—Members of the organization riding in a float built to represent a modern home, bearing placards telling the name and purposes of the organization.

Forks of Cheat Baptist Church Congregation—Members of this historic church—the first in West Virginia—dressed in costumes common in the time of its founding. Float showing model of the old log church of many years ago.

Business and Professional Woman's Club—Large float on which members of the organization were riding. Placards showing purposes and name of organization.

Daughters of America—Banners and marchers, dressed in appropriate manner, carrying flags and following their own standard.

Colonel John Evans Chapter D. A. R.—Historical float depicting the life and dress of the early settlers of this county. Man and woman sitting in front of log cabin—woman operating spinning wheel.

COVERED WAGON

Morgantown Transfer and Storage Company—Contrasting exhibit showing an old-fashioned "covered wagon" used by our forefathers in transportation and following, a huge moving van, such as is used by the people of this day and age. A very interesting display.

Italian Band—This popular Morgantown musical organization furnished inspiration for the members of the Sons of Italy, who marched behind the massed colors of Italy and the United States, between which was carried the standard of the organization.

Sons of Italy—Float depicting the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. The principal figure in the tableau was dressed in an appropriate Italian costume of that period—1492. This float was cheered to the echo as it moved past. All of the members of the organization who were in the parade marched in the rear of this float and on one side of the street were members carrying American flags and on the other side of the street other members carried the flags of Italy.

ST. FRANCIS DE S ALES SCHOOL FLOAT

Girls all in white. One girl representing the Goddess of Liberty, another Justice, the rest the thirteen colonies

RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Sesqui-Centennial Reception Committee—Car bearing the members of the committee which has charge of the arrangements for receiving and entertaining the distinguished visitors here for the sesqui celebration.

Clark and Frankhouser—Bus of modern appoinments bearing signs telling of the comfort provided for patrons of the Uniontown-Morgantown bus line.

Yellow Cab Company—One of this popular transportation firm's cabs with uniformed driver.

Corey Cab Company—This company, composed of local men, displayed one of their cabs driven by a regular member of their chauffeur staff.

RIDERS

Horse-back Riders—Headed by the redoubtable Col. "Billy" Gilmore, a group of riders, dressed, for the most part, in historical costumes, formed an interesting part of the sesqui pageant. Many of the women in this section were riding side-saddle in the manner used by their grandmothers when they had to ride for miles on horse-back in order to attend "meetin." In addition to the representation of "settlers" there were several persons riding bare-back dressed in Indian costume and wearing "war paint" on their faces. The little lads along the way were very much impressed by the ferocious attitude of these real and make-believe Indians.

Blacksville School—Float representing early "settlers" log cabin, a very well done exhibit and one that attracted considerable attention from the crowds.

Morgantown Fire Department—Fire truck and members of the force dressed in the regulation uniforms. "Doc" the fireman's mascot bull-dog was riding proudly on the rear of the big red truck.

A comparison of the Centennial program of forty-one years ago (1885) with the Sesqui-Centennial program of 1926, shows that the spirit of loyalty and pride in our county and city has grown in proportion to our wonderful development in material wealth and the large increase of our population.

The following is the program of 1885:

"MOTHER MONONGALIA"

And her twenty beautiful daughters, representing the twenty counties carved from Monongalia County

Official Program of 1885

1785 - 100 - 1885

MUNICIPAL CENTENNIAL OF MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

OCTOBER 28th AND 29th, 1885

PROGRAM

10 o'clock A. M., October 28th, 1885.

Address of Welcome by Prof. W. P. Willey, at Court House Square.

3:00 o'clock P. M.—Poem by W. T. W. Barbe, A.B.

7:00 o'clock P. M.—Old Folks' Concert, at Academy Hall, conducted by Prof. D. B. Purinton.

SECOND DAY, OCTOBER 29th, 1885.

10:00 o'clock A. M.—Forming Grand Procession at the head of High Street.

Chief Marshall, Captain George W. McVicker. Aids: Col. Joseph Snider, Christian Jennewine, Frederick Breakiron, Major James Bell, Wm. E. Watson, Capt. O. P. Jolliffe, Capt. D. M. Camp, Capt. Silas Hare, David Chesney, John Laird, Capt. Alpheus Garrison, R. S. Lantz, Elias Eddy, Dr. Albert B. Mason.

ORDER OF PROCESSION

Morgantown Cornet Band.
Old Citizens over 70 years of age.
Indians on Horseback.
Morgantown and Morgan District Delegation.
Masonic Delegation.
Band.
Odd Fellows Delegation.
Colored Delegation.
Ancient Vehicles with ancient implements of manufacture.
Husbandry, Weapons, etc.
Clinton District Delegation.
Ladies and Gentlemen in Ancient Costumes, on horseback.
Grant District Delegation.
Cass District Delegation.
Clay District Delegation.
West Virginia University Cadet Corps.
Battelle District Delegation.
Public Free Schools of Morgantown.
Visiting Delegations and citizens generally.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION

Down High Street to Foundry, down Foundry to Front, along Front to N. Boundary, along N. Boundary to Spruce, along Spruce to Pleasant, down Pleasant to High, up High to Court House Square.

During the progress of procession One Hundred Guns will be fired.

COLD SPRING SCHOOL FLOAT

A float bearing an Indian camp, with the camp fire, and Indian weapons

1:30 o'clock P. M.—Historical Sketch of Morgantown,
by Hon. W. T. Willey in Court House Square.
Centennial Anthem by a select Choir,
Conducted by Prof. D. B. Purinton.

3:00 o'clock P. M.—Band Tournament.
$100.00 awarded the Band as 1st Premium.
$50.00 awarded as 2nd Premium.
$25.00 awarded as 3rd Premium.

The Morgantown *Post*, in an editorial of October 22, 1926, graphically describes the tremendous development in Monongalia County from the beginning of its history up to the present time, written by J. Herbert Walker, Editor.

"A multitude of memories, a vast picture of successful endeavors, a host of historic events pass before us today. Here are unfolded for the present generation the romance, tradition and history of Monongalia county and Morgantown, inseparably interwoven with the founding and development of this glorious nation and of the years that followed the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Men and industries of the formative period of this community again become breathing, bustling realities for a day, under the spell of the vivid descriptive portrayal of local historians, the display of historic relics. Today we mingle in imagination with the fathers who builded better than they knew.

Monongalia county's history of the last hundred and fifty years is a history of steady progress and achievement. Likewise is the history of Morgantown. From the first huddle of houses erected here shortly after Col. Zackquill Morgan first came here has come a teeming industrial center, a center of happy homes, contented firesides and a prosperous and happy people. It is unnecessary to describe Morgantown as a place to work. But it is interesting in this connection to note that the history of Monongalia county and of Morgantown and the gigantic coal development and operations are synonymous, their days of progress are so closely allied that the success of the one has meant also the success of the other. Today a great part of the world relies upon the production of bituminous coal and a great part of the world waits upon the luxuries and the necessities of life that come to them through soft coal and its by-products.

But there are other things in Morgantown besides work. It is

ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA FLOAT
A large white boat

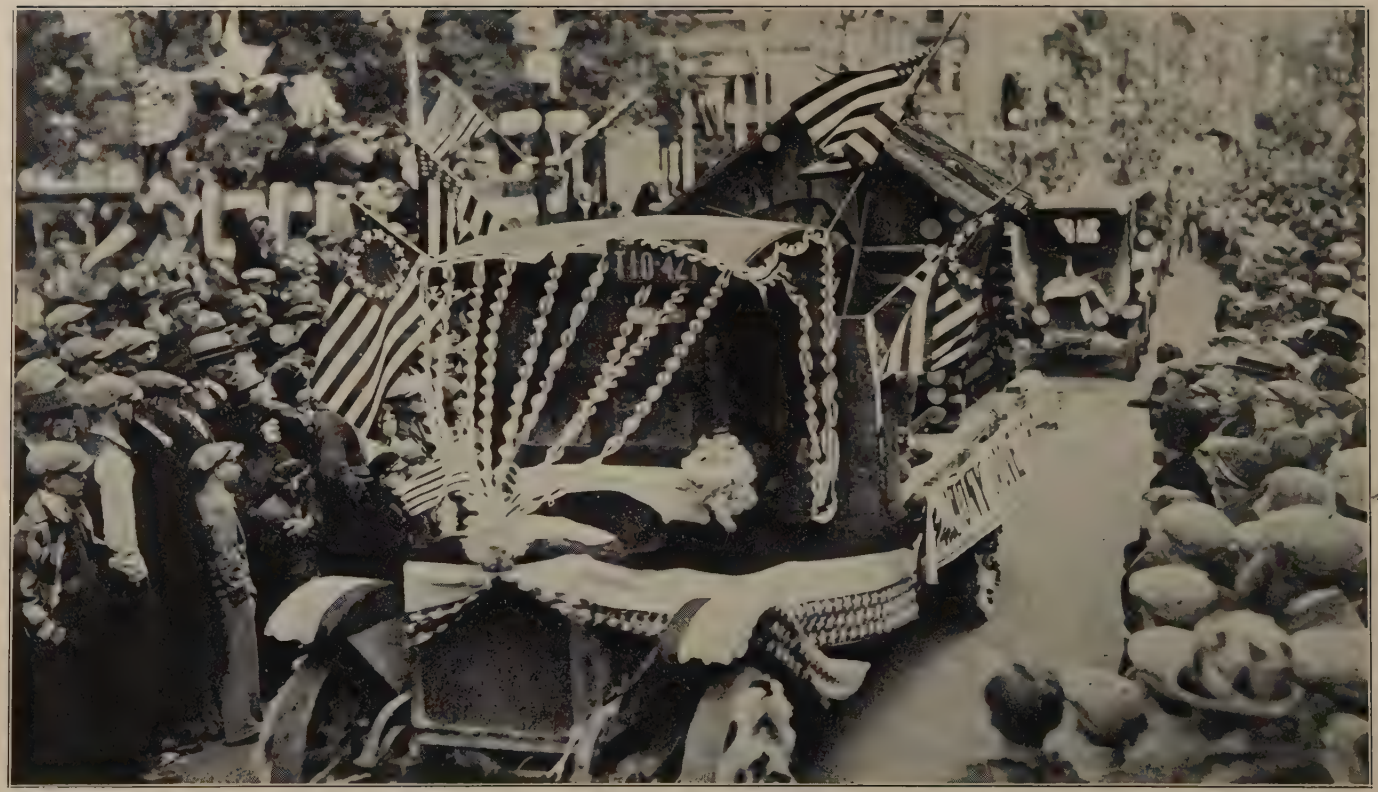
a fine place to live. So also are the other towns and villages of Monongalia county—and the countryside, with its fine farms and fine farmers is not to be forgotten. Morgantown's location on the map puts it within easy access of the larger cities by reason of its train connections. And is not Morgantown fortunate to be located in the cradle of rolling hills, whose heights call to the lover of the outdoors, whose high points are inspiring sights to all our citizens, whose streams winding their way amid the hills call to the lover of the beautiful.

Away with the bitter tongues of the peevish pessimist and the sour critic. There are scores of advantages and achievements within Monongalia county and Morgantown and the towns and villages and hamlets. The achievements of the coal industry—nearly nine million tons were produced in Monongalia county last year—should mean something. But there are so many things worthwhile.

In one hundred fifty years Monongalia county stands today to be called a community of industrialism, of education, of agriculture, of happy homes.

With her coal mines, her fertile farms, her manufacturing plants, her business enterprises, her high schools and University, the community, these few days, looks back to the stirring days of a century and a half ago—and then looks forward with renewed hopes and newer determinations.

These pioneers made sacrifices even before those memorable dates when they cut their way through unbroken forests to build their homesteads in new lands. Here in Morgantown their vision of a greater city, that vision of early pioneers was not as large as is depicted by the city today—but the men of that early day overcame their difficulties, they solved the early problems of settlement and building and construction and government within your city and mine. Today as we look out over the high buildings, see the columns of smoke, hear the whistling of locomotives, watch the long trains of soft coal, thrill with the progress of the University and all the public school developments, there is none who does not feel the thrill of pride at the accomplishments, there is none who does not reverently honor the vision, the fortitude, the imagination, the ideals of those who first came here among the low hills and by the water's edge to build out of the heart of the wilderness—even before the warwhoop of the Indian had ceased to reverberate among



HARMONY GROVE FLOAT

the hills—the village and town that has become the city for you and your neighbors.

When the pioneer came into this land they asked little aid. They knew they must fell forests and build houses before they could have industrial plants and other blessings like we enjoy today. It required vision, dreams, initiative, industry to forsee this city of today where once a forest held sway. But strong men did not hesitate to tackle the job. Each did for himself as far as he was able and asked no odds. When difficulties beset the problems were solved. They were self reliant because they knew that on themselves alone depended success. A village grew and became a city in response to the conditions that obtained. Whatever progress was made was due to the efforts of individuals working alone or in cooperation with others. Our forefathers had no delusions about work. They knew that nothing was accomplished without effort.

So today we look with pride on those pioneer beginnings. Our hearts are thankful. Today a message goes ringing back to the graves of those who toiled here and won. Another message goes forth to the yet unborn generations that Morgantown may carry on until we shall have it in completeness a sanitary, convenient, substantial, city where the houses of the rich and poor are alike comfortable and beautiful; where the streets are clean and the skyline is clear as country air; where the architectural excellence of its buildings add still greater beauty to the dignity of its streets; where parks and playgrounds are within the reach of every child; where living is pleasant; toil honorable and recreation plentiful, where capital is respected but not worshipped; where commerce in goods is great but not greater than the interchange of ideas; where industry thrives and brings prosperity alike to employer and employed; where education and art have a place in every home, where worth and not wealth gives standing to men, where the power of character lifts men to leadership, where interests in public affairs is a test of citizenship and devotion to the public weal is a badge of honor, where government is always honest and efficient and the principle of democracy finds its truest and fullest expression; where the people of all the earth can come and be blended into one community life, and where each generation will vie with the past to transmit to the next a greater city, a better city, a more beautiful city than the last. This has been the hope and ideal of the last hundred-fifty years. May it be the inspiration for the future.

ROTARY CLUB FLOAT

The reproduction of the home of Col. John Evans', one of the county's early settlers

OUR VISITORS

"Monongalia county and Morgantown today entertain a host of distinguished visitors—Governor Howard Gore, three former governors and a whole host of railroad officials of every road serving the city. Likewise we are entertaining many sons and daughters of the county and the city who have gone elsewhere in the world, but whose love for the homeland is strong enough to bring them back on this occasion.

Monongalia county and Morgantown have not tried to make a gigantic spectacle of the celebration—rather the committees have had in mind only a celebration of simple dignity in keeping with the events and the dates, the anniversaries of which are marked here today—the birth of this county, the erection of Monongalia county, the founding of Morgantown and the arrival here forty years ago of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The city has put on a dress of national colors and colored lights, her homes are thrown open to relatives and friends, her store windows tell a story of the historic past, bands are playing martial airs, flags are flying. It is a day for memories. It is a day to honor the past. The county and city extend arms of welcome to the visitors who have come here to join us in celebrating these important dates."

SONS OF ITALY

Float representing the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus in 1492. The Ameican Flag on the right and the Flag of Italy on the left. A splendid feature of the Pageant

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL PROGRAM

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1926—2 O'CLOCK P. M.

HON. GEORGE C. BAKER, *Chairman.*

1. Chairman's Address of Welcome.
2. George Washington.....Farewell Address
3. Presentation of Monongalia County and Her Twenty Daughters.
   Music.....“Hail, West Virginia”
4. Governor Howard M. Gore.....Address
   Music.....“Dixie”
5. Ex-Governor W. A. MacCorkle.....Address
   Music.....“Old Dan Tucker”
6. Ex-Governor John J. Cornwell.....Address
   Music.....“West Virginia Hills”
7. Ex-Governor Ephraim F. Morgan.....Address
8. Colonel Zackquill Morgan's Portrait unveiled by Margaret Mathers Barrick, great-great-granddaughter.
9. Col. C. W. Galloway, V.-P. of B. & O. R. R.....Address
10. Col. H. C. Nutt, Pres., Monongahela R. R. Co.....Address
11. Col. J. M. Schoonmaker, Chmn. Board, P. & L. E. R. R....Address
    Selection of the fairest daughter from the twenty counties formerly a part of Monongalia County.

JUDGES: Governor Howard M. Gore, Ex-Governor W. A. MacCorkle, Ex-Governor John J. Cornwell, Ex-Governor Ephraim F. Morgan.

MONONGAHELA RAILWAY CO. GUESTS

COL. H. C. NUTT,
President.

Mr. D. K. ORR,
Supt., Monongahela R. R. Company.

Mr. S. C. CAMERON,
Supt. Freight Trans., Monongahela R. R. Co.

Mr. G. H. BURDETT,
Chief Eng., Monongahela R. R. Company.

Mr. W. W. CUNNINGHAM,
Supt. Motive Power, Monongahela R. R. Co.

PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE RAILROAD GUESTS

COL. J. M. SCHOONMAKER,
Chairman of Board, P. & L. E. R. R.

J. B. YOHE,
Vice-President, P. & L. E. R. R.

F. G. MINNICK,
General Manager, P. & L. E. R. R.

J. B. NESSLE,
Traffic Manager, P. & L. E. R. R.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD GUESTS

Mr. E. T. WHITTIER,
Vice-President, Pennsylvania R. R. Co.

Mr. C. I. LEIPER,
Gen. Manager, Pennsylvania R. R. Co.

Mr. J. B. FISHER,
Gen. Supt. Trans., Pennsylvania R. R. Co.

Mr. JOHN J. KOCH,
Traffic Manager, Pennsylvania R. R. Co.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY GUESTS

JOHN J. CORNWELL,
General Counsel of B. & O. R. R.

C. W. GALLOWAY,
Vice-President, B. & O. R. R.

GEORGE H. CAMPBELL,
Assistant to President, B. & O. R. R.

H. O. HARTZELL,
Executive Asst. to Vice-Pres., B. & O. R. R.

E. W. SHEER,
General Manager, B. & O. R. R.

R. W. BROWN,
General Superintendent, B. & O. R. R.

E. A. PECK,
Gen. Supt., Pittsburgh, Pa., B. & O. R. R.

H. R. LAUGHLIN,
Div. Supt., Cumberland, Md., B. & O. R. R.

J. D. BELTZ,
Div. Supt., Connellsville, Pa., B. & O. R. R.

ROBERT M. VAN SANT,
Editor, B. & O. Magazine.

C. W. VAN HORN,
Gen. Supt. Transportation, B. & O. R. R.

F. X. MILLHOLLAND,
Asst. to Senior Vice-Pres., B. & O. R. R.

DR. I. C. WHITE,
Consulting Geologist, B. & O. R. R.

C. McC. LEMLEY,
Geological Engineer, B. & O. R. R.

AND MANY OTHER DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

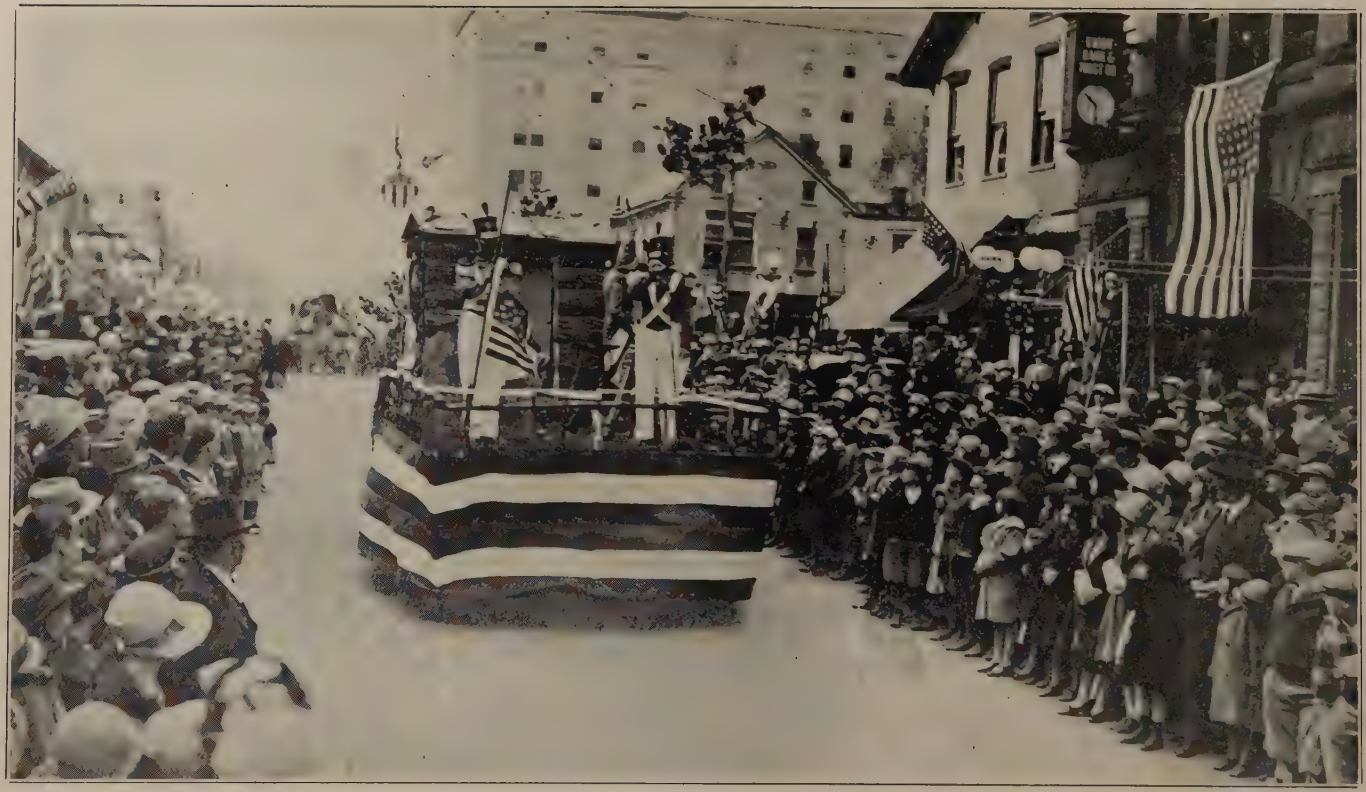
5:00 P. M.—Salute of 11 Guns to Col. Zackquill Morgan, founder of the town of Morgan's Town.
7:30 P. M.—At Elks' Home—Public Reception to Governor and Distinguished Guests.
8:00 P. M.—Street Dance and Carnival—High Street, between Walnut and Pleasants.
10:00 P. M.—Sesqui-Centennial Ball in honor of the Governor—Hotel Morgan.
Saturday, October 23—Football Game at Mountaineer Field—W. V. U.-W. V. W.

VETERANS OF THE FOREIGN WARS
No. 1 Float

FLAGS OF THE ALLIES

B. P. O. E. FLOAT. MORGANTOWN ELKS

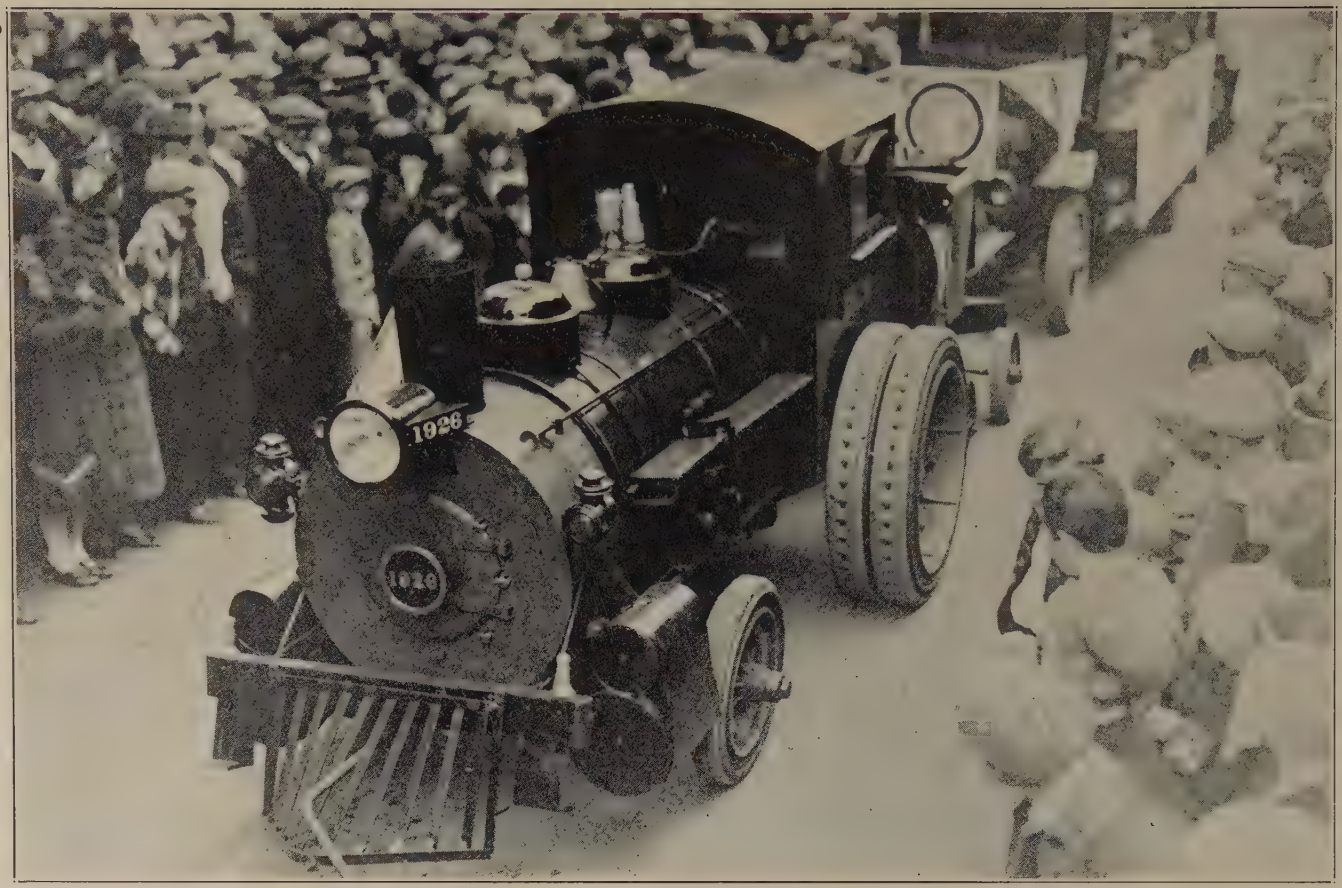
COLORED SCHOOL FLOAT
OLD TIME CABIN, OPOSSUM ON ROOF



SOLDIERS OF '76 ON GUARD

RED CROSS FLOAT
Greatest Mother of all

OLD FASHIONED SCHOOL, 1866



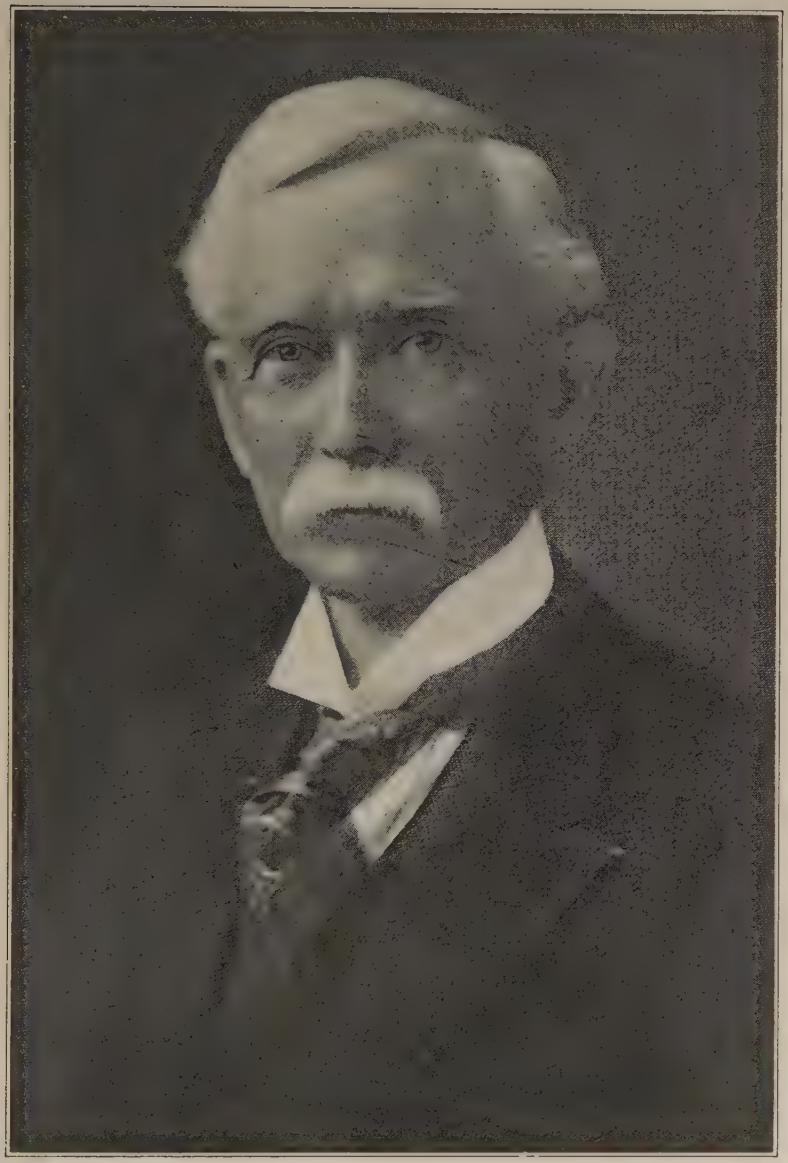
B. & O. SECTION OF PARADE

Headed by B. & O. engine, followed by minitures of modernand old-time engines, and other exhibits. An orchestra, the B. &. O. Serenaders, rode on a truck

MORGANTOWN ICE COMPANY FLOAT

Little Eskimos lying on a huge imitation cake of ice. Bea utiful wreath of pink roses frozen in a 300 lb. cake of ice

Mr. Mi't Baker, fifer, 84 years old, and "Uncle Tom" Protsman, 80 years old, drummer in the Civil War



GEORGE C. BAKER

CHAPTER VII.

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL PROGRAM AT METROPOLITAN THEATRE, MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

Hon. George C. Baker, *Chairman*. Friday, 2 p. m.

The stage was very artistically decorated with American flags, and presented an impressive appearance. In the center of the stage from above hung the veiled painted portrait of Zackquill Morgan; in the rear center of the stage was the elevated seat of honor reserved for George Washington (impersonated by Prof. A. J. Hare, registrar at West Virginia University); at the left of the center of the stage, and extending across the left of the stage diagonally, was a platform on an elevation of two steps; in the center of this platform was the seat of honor reserved for "Mother Monongalia" (Miss Matilda Albright). The space on either side of Mother Monongalia's chair on the elevated platform, and the steps, was reserved for the daughters of Monongalia. At the right of the center of the stage were seated Honorable Howard M. Gore, Governor of the State of West Virginia; three ex-Governors of the State of West Virginia, Honorable William A. MacCorkle, Honorable John J. Cornwell, and Honorable Ephriam F. Morgan, Mrs. Margaret Mathers Barrick, and other distinguished guests. General George C. Baker, chairman, occupied the center front of the stage.

The Chairman: Friends, and fellow-citizens of Monongalia County: On behalf of the twenty counties, formerly a part of Monongalia County, I extend to the sons and daughters of these twenty counties, which includes three adjacent counties of Pennsylvania, viz: Fayette, Green, and Washington, a most hearty welcome on this memorable occasion. It is 150 years since the Declaration of Independence was signed, creating a new nation. It was 150 years ago that Monongalia County was created by an act of the Legislature of Virginia. It was 141 years ago that the city of Morgan's Town was born—in the very same year that Pittsburgh received her charter. It was 40 years ago when the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad first built its line into the City of Morgantown. And we are

here today to enjoy this glorious day which God has given us, in His mercy, under the very best conditions that we have had for several days. It is an honor for me, as chairman on this occasion, to be here; and I can say to you that Monongalia County is indeed very proud of the twenty counties formerly a part of the old mother county's area. It was in 1784 that the first daughter, Harrison, was born, and from that on down through the years twenty daughters were born to Monongalia County. To these good people, these great-great-granddaughters and grandsons who come back today, 150 years after the birth of our mother county, I want to assure you that after all Monongalia County has not grown old and decrepit, but she has grown young in years; and today she does not need any special favors or any gifts from these daughters who come here, except the gift of love and devotion, and I can not help but remind these distinguished guests that Monongalia County is very prosperous. Today Monongalia County has an assessed valuation of over one hundred million dollars, and in this city, let me say that our valuations stand over forty-five millions of dollars, and with our five banks and twenty-two corporations in this city and county, our payrolls amount to over $10,700,000.00 a year or over thirty thousand dollars a day.

The following statement of the payrolls, made by Mr. J. F. Moore, teller of the Bank of the Monongahela Valley, of the larger corporations doing business in the county, speaks for itself, showing the tremendous financial development of the county and city in the past fifty years:

NAMES OF CORPORATIONS	MONTHLY PAYROLL	TOTAL YEAR
American Sheet & Tin Plate Company	$100,000.00	$1,200,000.00
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Company	60,000.00	720,000.00
Beaumont Glass Company	18,000.00	216,000.00
Bertha Consumers Company	21,000.00	252,000.00
Brady-Warner Coal Company	25,000.00	300,000.00
Chaplin Collieries Company	13,000.00	156,000.00
Connellsville By-Product Company	47,500.00	565,000.00
Cole Bros. Construction Company	9,000.00	108,000.00
Continental Coal Company	60,000.00	720,000.00
Dragon Coal Company	13,000.00	156,000.00
Davis Coal Company	35,000.00	420,000.00
Economy Tumbler Company	30,000.00	360,000.00
Monon Gas Coal Company	28,000.00	336,000.00
Monongahela Railway Company	25,000.00	300,000.00
National Fuel Company	11,000.00	132,000.00
Sesamine Coal Company	2,500.00	30,000.00
Morgantown Transfer Company	3,000.00	36,000.00

Chrisman Foundry Company	5,000.00	60,000.00
Blocky Pittsburgh Coal Company	6,500.00	78,000.00
Tait Brothers Coal Company	5,000.00	60,000.00
Ernest Coal Company	7,500.00	90,000.00
Lockview Coal Company	5,000.00	60,000.00
West Virginia University, year 1925		1,206,223.02

ANNUAL PAYROLLS

Coal	$ 4,719,000.00
Glass	1,776,000.00
University	1,206,223.02
Railroads	1,020,000.00
Other Payrolls	268,000.00
County Expenditure, 1925	1,800,000.00
	$10,789,223.02

Figures furnished by BANK OF THE MONONGAHELA VALLEY, Morgantown, W. Va., October 21, 1926. J. F. MOORE, *Teller.*

We are all glad that you are back here to enjoy this splendid day with us, and we hope that Monongalia County will go on through the years prospering as she has in the past. We will now proceed with our program.

Trumpeters (two members of the University Cadet Band) enter, and herald announcees the arrival of President George Washington.

President George Washington enters. (Prof. A. J. Hare, in Colonial costume.

Harry D. Duffy,
County Agent
Morgantown, West Virginia

RECEPTION OF GENERAL WASHINGTON
By George C. Baker, Chairman

Chairman George C. Baker receiving General George Washington, (Prof. A. J. Hare), at the Sesqui-Centennial, one hundred and forty-two years after his former visit to this country.

THE CHAIRMAN (*addressing President George Washington*): I am delighted, on behalf of Monongalia County, and her sons and daughters, to receive you back here into the old homestead, where in 1784 you spent the night at John Pierpont's, about four miles from this city, and in which city we are again receiving you more than 140 years later.

(*Addressing the audience.*) I have the very great pleasure, ladies and gentlemen, Governor Gore, and our distinguished visitors, to present to you General George Washington, who will deliver again his farewell address to the American people. Washington, "First in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Farewell Address of President George Washington

Formerly delivered on September 17, 1796, and redelivered on October 22, 1926.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens:

In looking forward to the moment which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgment of that debt of gratitude which I owe to my beloved country for the many honors it has conferred upon me; still more for the steadfast confidence with which it has supported me; and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment, by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered to your praise, and as an instructive example in our annals, that under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to mislead, amidst appearances sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging, in situations in which not unfrequently want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism, the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows that heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence; that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual; that the free Constitution, which is the work of your hands, may be sacredly maintained; that its administration in every department may be stamped with wisdom and virtue; that, in fine, the happiness of the people of these States, under the auspices of liberty, may be made

complete by so careful a preservation and so prudent a use of this blessing as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection, and adoption of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of goverment which constitutes you one people is also now dear to you. It is justly so, for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed, it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens, by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of America, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels, and joint efforts of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

Towards the preservation of your government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged

authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts. One method of assault may be to effect, in the forms of the Constitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the system, and thus to undermine what can not be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at least as necessary to fix the true character of governments as of other human institutions; that experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution of a country; that facility in changes, upon the credit of mere hypothesis and opinion, exposes to perpetual change, from the endless variety of hypothesis and opinion; and remember, especially, that for the efficient management of your common interests, in a country so extensive as ours, a government of as much vigor as is consistent with the perfect security of liberty is indispensable. Liberty itself will find in such a government, with powers properly distributed and adjusted, its surest guardian. It is, indeed, little else than a name, where the government is too feeble to withstand the enterprises of faction, to confine each member of the society within the limits prescribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the secure and tranquil enjoyment of the rights of person and property.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked: Where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be, that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel

example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that, in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor or caprice?

There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation. It is an illusion, which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations. But, if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended

patriotism; this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare, by which they have been dictated.

After the completion of the reading of Washington's farewell address, the trumpeters again enter and the herald announces the arrival of Mother Monongalia (Miss Matilda Albright).

THE CHAIRMAN: Mother Monongalia, I am delighted to honor you on this occasion of your 150th anniversary. Surely the snows of many years have fallen lightly upon your head. May I conduct you to your chair of honor?

Mother Monongalia conducted to chair reserved for her.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am advised at this moment, Mother Monongalia, that your lovely daughters have come here to visit the old homestead and they are awaiting entrance, and I will take great pleasure in introducing them to the Governor of West Virginia, and to the ex-Governors and distinguished guests, and also to our own people of Monongalia County, who are here on this occasion:

Daughters enter in the order as follows, and are introduced as they enter, and take their places on the platform and steps reserved for them:

		Date	
1.	Miss Harrison	1784	Miss Elizabeth Warner
2.	Miss Wood	1789	Miss Katherine Watson
3.	Miss Preston	1818	Miss Mary Elizabeth Scott
4.	Miss Marion	1824	Miss Mary Hite
5.	Miss Lewis	1816	Miss Barbara Dowd
6.	Miss Randolph	1787	Miss Nancy Deahl
7.	Miss Taylor	1844	Miss Alice Preiss
8.	Miss Tucker	1856	Miss Cecelia Kranaskas
9.	Miss Upshur	1851	Miss Elizabeth McWhorter
10.	Miss Braxton	1836	Miss Mary Ellen Thompson
11.	Miss Ritchie	1843	Miss Claire McGinnis
12.	Miss Webster	1860	Miss Elma Hicks
13.	Miss Gilmer	1845	Miss Louise McQuain
14.	Miss Pleasants	1851	Miss Edna Douglas
15.	Miss Pocahontas	1821	Miss Nancy Neil
16.	Miss Tyler		Miss Virginia Carter
17.	Miss Doddridge	1845	Miss Betty Morrison
18.	Miss Fayette (Pa.)	1783	Miss Loretta Brown
19.	Miss Greene "		Miss Clara Lytle
20.	Miss Washington "	1781	Miss Arma Culley

TWENTY GIRLS REPRESENTING TWENTY COUNTIES

"Mother Monongalia,, and her twenty lovely daughters, representatives of the twenty counties cut out of Monongalia County. Photo taken October 22, 1926

THE CHAIRMAN: We will now arise and sing our national anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner." Everybody sing.

Song: "The Star-Spangled Banner."

THE CHAIRMAN: We are certainly highly honored today, when on this platform we have the Governor of the State of West Virginia and three ex-Governors. I dare say that this is the first time in the history of this country that there have been four Governors of the same state present at the same time, and we deeply feel the loss of our own ex-Governor, the late Honorable William E. Glasscock. Of our distinguished guests, the first one I shall introduce to you is the present chief executive of West Virginia, and who, by the way, is a son of Monongalia, for he was born over here in Harrison County, and he is one of our boys. He went to our State University here. He became a leading farmer and cattle raiser, and when the President of the United States wanted an assistant for Secretary of Agriculture he didn't go to Iowa or Illinois, but he picked a man from West Virginia, and when it came to appointing a member of his official family, he looked over all the states, and came over into the hills and mountains of West Virginia and selected Honorable Howard M. Gore as Secretary of Agriculture. I now have the very great pleasure of introducing our Governor, Howard M. Gore, the Governor of West Virginia.

Students in audience give three *rahs* for Governor Howard M. Gore.

GOVERNOR GORE: This may be an informal address, but the sentiment that I am about to express is the sentiment which has been carried all over the State from time to time by those who have shared the life and hospitality and inspiration of this magnificent community, and it is a delight for me to pay my respects to you today, and come back to the dear old county once more. [*Applause.*]

It is fitting and proper, Mr. Chairman, that I, the symbolical head of the State, should join with your great community in paying my respects to our old friend, George Washington, and to these distinguished and charming ladies, who today happily represent Mother Monongalia and her daughters; and may I likewise express to the guests from out the State our happiness in having you present and the liking we have for you, and for the substantial and effective contribution you have made, and are making, toward the prosperity of our great State. [*Applause.*]

GOVERNOR HOWARD M. GORE

In more ways than one has old Monongalia been a mother county. It is true that many counties have been taken from your territory, and that you are proud of the many counties that were once an integral part of the territory that you originally possessed; it is true that you have great wealth here in your midst and all about you; but that is not the real reason of our appreciation for you. To you, my friends, and to this great county and city, have been given down through the years the training of our boys and girls, in the great University here; and while you have contributed materially to the business success and prosperity of the State, each succeeding year you have sent home from your University a group of boys and girls who carried home with them the splendid sentiments of this great county—boys and girls who came here not in search of the county's mineral wealth, but in search of knowledge and in search of God. [*Applause.*]

If I may digress a moment, I might suggest that some of those boys who came here carried home experiences of great value to them outside of their college training. I remember I hadn't been in your city more than two nights as a green country boy when I visited one of your unexplored regions known as Deckers Creek, hunting "snipes," and from that day to this I shall always appreciate the fact that I took your whole course, even down to the college degree.

We have in West Virginia a peculiarly bounded State by reason of its mountains, the most eastern point being east of Rochester, New York; the most southern point being south of Richmond, Virginia; the most western point being west of Columbus, Ohio; and the most northern point being north of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; and by reason of students coming here you have been able each year to send back, to all parts of the State, boys and girls imbued with a common purpose and with a common standard that has given new life to every community and has brought West Virginia to the point where now, with her good roads coming into the various centers and connecting us up with adjoining states, we can indeed with propriety enlarge the effect of your influence given us as students in your midst.

And then again, as the city of our learning, you taught us this: That, no matter how much of the material wealth your daughters, and counties of the State, might possess, unless wrought upon by our finer nature it will not fulfill that higher purpose for which we are passing through this life on earth. You gave us that inspiration. You have trained our boys—you have trained them profes-

sionally, and you have trained them otherwise—and to you there must come that satisfaction of having given that to your State, and having been the most preferred county in all in influencing the course of events that have brought you, and have brought your great city, to this happy day.

Mr. Baker said that I was just to talk a moment, and my talk was to be entirely informal. Since I have been Governor of this State, and I don't know what my friends the former Governors might say about it, but I find that folks in West Virginia are fairly free to give orders, and also that they expect them to be obeyed instantly; so we want to keep within propriety on this occasion. May I, in concluding this talk, again pay my respects to the Father of our Country; and to you, Mother Monongalia, and your younger friends, may I pay my respects to you in the language of our old black mammy in our home? She told us how we come to have Sunday, and it ran something like this: God created the heavens and the earth and the fulness thereof, including man, and then He contemplated on it all and said that it was good; but He had left some of those finer choice tidbits that hadn't been utilized, and in the economy of nature, of these materials He created a new creature and called it "mother," and when He realized the beauty and remarkable qualities of tenderness and love He had put into the new soul and new life that He had given the earth, my old black mammy said He felt so good that He sat around all next day, just feelin' good. [*Applause.*] And so we got "Sunday," and we got the "daughters."

May I again express the pleasure that comes to me in being here today, and of taking part, with the former Governors of West Virginia, and your distinguished citizens and visitors; and it is my hope and prayer that the great County of Monongalia will continue to spread its benign influence over its daughter and sister counties, just as a loving mother gathers her sleeping child to her breast, with the same tenderness and the same acceptability. I thank you. [*Applause.*]

THE CHAIRMAN: The next number on the program is "Dixie." Let us all rise and join in singing it.

Song: "Dixie."

THE CHAIRMAN: We have another distinguished guest to speak to us this afternoon, an ex-Governor of West Virginia. This distinguished guest comes from the Valley of the Kanawha. We

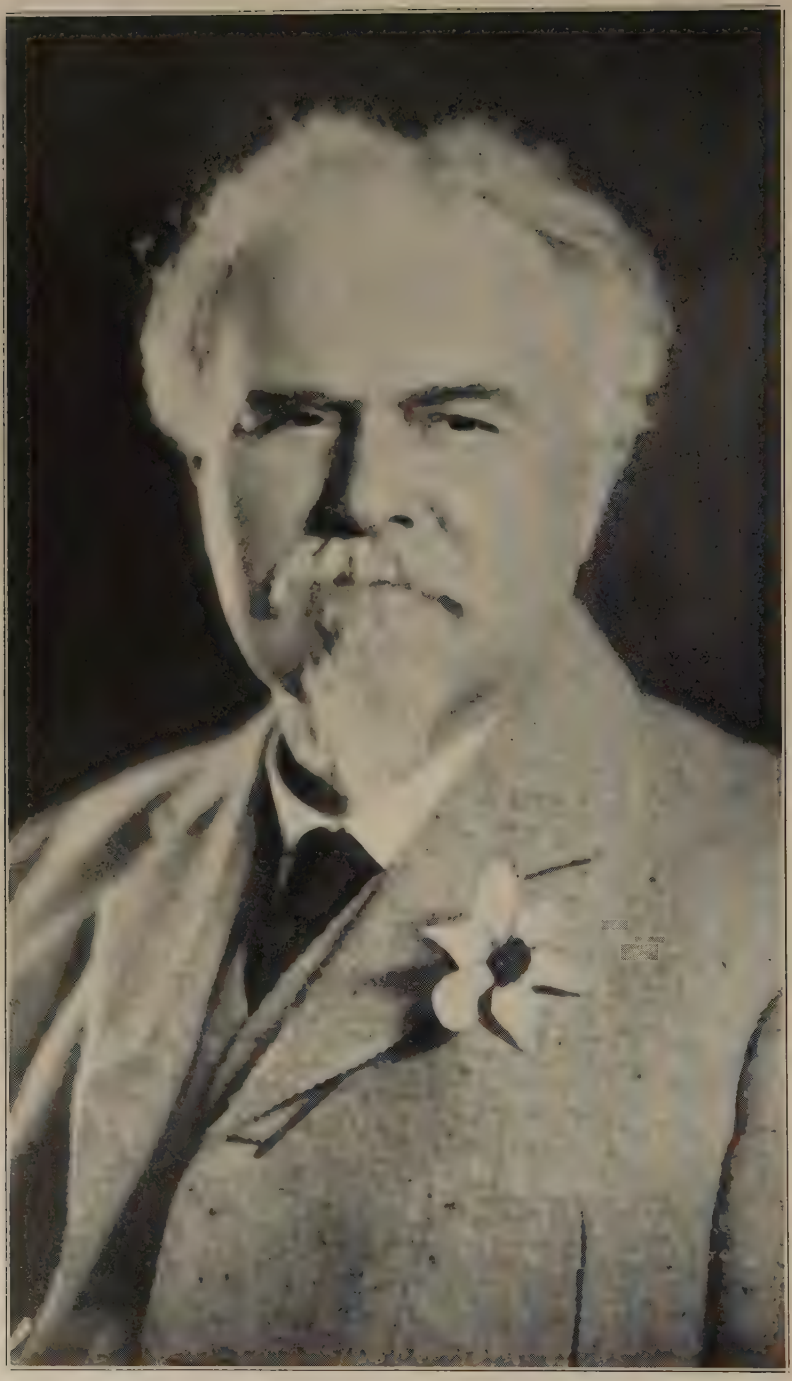
Republicans found out that there was a pretty live young man down in that part of the country in 1892, when he was elected Governor of West Virginia at a time when the Legislature was Republican; but he had a very level head and acted with the Legislature. He was a staunch friend of the University. I now have the honor of introducing ex-Governor of West Virginia, the Honorable William A. MacCorkle. [*Applause.*]

Students in audience give three *rahs* for ex-Governor William A. MacCorkle.

EX-GOVERNOR MACCORKLE: Mr. Chairman, Governor Gore, and ladies and gentlemen: I do not know where to begin my speech, and I am afraid when I begin I will not know when to stop. We are here today passing through a good many years. I have heard Dr. White speak of Monongalia County, of it having more coal in it and around it, and of it having more of the material things of this earth under it, than any other county, place or district in the whole world. I thought when I heard him talking that he was speaking of my own old Kanawha. I always have great pleasure in listening to Dr. White, for Dr. White is the most distinguished person in West Virginia. Governors may come and Governors may go, and Senators may come and go, and others may fly across the horizon for a moment, and eliminate it, but that grand old man has done more to bring West Virginia into the light of science, and material prospects, than any other man within the fifty years that I have been striving for West Virginia's good. [*Applause.*]

I am up here to say a few words, even though they don't give me a chance to make a speech, because it takes a long time for an old fellow like me to get set. It takes a long time for me to get my guns into position and get my armed soldiers to the front; I can't do that in ten minutes. But I am here to bring greetings from old Kanawha, down where the Kanawha River flows into the Ohio, and she sends her heartfelt greetings to Monongalia. [*Applause.*]

Hearing those boys back there in the rear of the audience, giving their word of greeting, reminds me of one thing, and that is when West Virginia University at Morgantown was fighting for its existence, and, so to speak, was on wheels, Kanawha County stood by Monongalia and said that, so long as she had any power in the councils of West Virginia, the University should stay here at Morgantown. [*Applause.*] And I might say that, so long as I, personally, am considered of any power in the councils of the



EX-GOVERNOR WILLIAM A. MacCORKLE

Democratic party, just so long will the Democratic party of southern West Virginia, and of Kanawha County, stand by Monongalia. A little while ago we in Kanawha County were in trouble, and Monongalia's full delegation came down there and said the capitol should remain at Charleston and should not be touched so long as she had a vote in the Legislature. [*Applause.*]

I was very much impressed today of the permanency of this Republic when I saw the men in this audience listening to "The Star-Spangled Banner," and later saw the same men listening with almost the same pleasure to "Dixie," the sound of the lost cause; all people united, standing together, and standing for one thing. Standing firm for liberty and right, and for manhood and womanhood; standing together, shoulder to shoulder, for the preservation of the liberties of the plain people against serving those whoever might attack them. [*Applause.*]

And up here in the County of Monongalia, where West Virginia was created, 'midst the frost and woe of the campaign for West Virginia, I turn to it (being southern-born), and, having a father in the southern army, I turn to it like the Musselman turns to Mecca; where West Virginia had its primitive birth and where West Virginia came into statehood. Oh, West Virginia! Land of the primeval forests, land of the river and stream, land of the ancients, land of material wealth unparalleled in the whole world, land of fair women and brave men, I turn my face to thee and pledge to you all that I am and all that I have. [*Applause.*]

I have been before the people in this State for about fifty years, and sometimes when I think back on what has been accomplished I have marveled at the wonderful accomplishment of man. West Virginia, a little struggling State in 1892, and today the peer of any State in the Union, and superior to most of them. Now I came up here with a lot of statistics, but I am not going to give you statistics—between 1892 and 1926—I am an old hand and am not going to give you statistics. Why, if I did, Gore [the Governor] would go over here in Marion County and make a speech and say, "Here is what the Republicans have done for West Virginia since he [MacCorkle] got out of office!" [*Applause.*] Therefore, I can't go into that.

I am here to extend to you my greetings, and to tell you that the glory of Monongalia is the glory of Kanawha; that the glory of this State, its fair women and its splendid men and wealth, is not all in the coal, is not all in the glass, or the coke ovens, and is not

all in the prosperity of the State; but, men and women of Monongalia, it is on your beloved brow—it is in the echo here—it is in the love of liberty. It exists in that ideal that makes Americans look with a better view on things than people of other lands; it makes them think that there are no better women and men than the ordinary men and women of West Virginia and ordinary men and women of other states. We have that feeling in our hearts, and if we preserve that for which Monongalia and Kanawha have fought all these years, there is no danger of robbers going away down in the hearts of our people and taking away the love of this Union, the love of other people, the love of its brave men and honor of its fair women. May God give you vigorous strength until the last; and if you do think that all the time, the glory of the Lord will never have seen such a magnificent land, and the spirit will go into every sphere, its works crystallized by Americans will go into every land, and the glory of these people will be seen in the uttermost parts of the earth. I thank you. [*Applause.*]

THE CHAIRMAN: The next number on the program is the State song, "Hail, West Virginia." We want every one to sing it. (Audience rises.)

Song: "Hail, West Virginia."

THE CHAIRMAN: In 1916, when the people of West Virginia were looking around over the State to select a Governor, they cast their eyes down over Ritchie County where a boy had been raised a good many years ago on a farm, and, by the way, one of Monongalia's grandchildren (for Ritchie County was carved out of Monongalia). The people looked around over the State to see if they had a great lawyer who could carry the State for the Democratic party, and they came to the conclusion that John J. Cornwell would make that Governor, and he was elected by a handsome majority. And then when it came to the time for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to select an able lawyer for their great railroad system of over 10,000 miles, they didn't go to New York, or Philadelphia, or some large city for a lawyer, but cast their eyes over West Virginia, and down in Hampshire County they found John Cornwell and made him their general counsel. It is with great pleasure that I introduce to you ex-Governor John J. Cornwell, who is loved by all the people. [*Applause.*]

Students in audience give three *rahs* for ex-Governor John J. Cornwell.

EX-GOVERNOR CORNWELL: Mr. Chairman, Governor Gore, ladies and gentlemen: Apparently I have a triple right or triple reason for being here, having been born in Ritchie County, being connected with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the advent of which into your city you are celebrating, and having also been honored by being Governor of your great State; but whatever the reason might have been for your inviting me, I wish to express my appreciation of the invitation, as well as my pleasure at being here.

I will say, in the very beginning, that it was the intention of the president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Mr. Daniel Willard, to be here today, and he has asked me to express his regrets, though he communicated them to your committee, that business in New York detained him and he was unable to be present; but our company is represented by a number of its officials, including our operating vice-president, who came to the city of Morgantown on the first train that came into your city, some forty or forty-one years ago. He will speak to you after a little.

I think it was very generous, indeed, to include us in your great celebration today. It *is* a great celebration! I think everybody who witnessed the pageant on the streets here this morning has pronounced it one of the finest they have ever seen; that is the universal expression of all those whom I have heard speak of it. So, I say I think it was very generous that in this great celebration today you have included the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad's advent into your city. I presume that was not only important, but an interesting event in the history of your city, when you got your first railroad forty or more years ago.

I, myself, was connected some years ago with the construction of a railroad into two county-seat towns, Moorefield and Petersburg, 27 and 38 miles respectively, from a railroad. From the time we began to construct the line nearly two years elapsed before we took the first train into the towns, and I can recall the day and the large crowds of people who gathered to see the first official train come into the towns.

I imagine there are not many people here today who were in Morgantown at the time and witnessed the first train coming into the city. I can imagine the great crowd of people assembled to welcome the train, for it meant the rebirth of your city. It gave to you railroad transportation, and I think your material development, and your increase in population, perhaps began with the advent of the railroad here.

The railroad itself, at that time, had just reached what Mr.

HON. JOHN J. CORNWELL
General Counsel of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Ex-Governor of West Virginia

Edward Bok has called the "Age of Wisdom," about sixty years, when it came here. Next year the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will have a celebration. It will celebrate its one hundredth anniversary; its one hundredth birthday. And we are going to extend to you an invitation to come down to Baltimore and witness the great pageant down there, celebrating that event. The railroad, as I said, was about sixty years of age when it came. However, after it had gotten along in years, after it had gotten to be about eighty years of age, Mr. Willard came to it, sixteen or seventeen years ago; and in the sixteen or seventeen years he has been with it he has expended upon it the sum of $365,000,000.00, practically doubling the capital investment of the company; and so from the small system it was when it came to you, and began to assist you in your development of this county and in this city, it now has a force of some seventy thousand employees, and it is a fairly healthy youngster.

Now, your big growth, of course, began when you got the development on the other side of the river; when the Monongahela Railroad came into your county. As a representative of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, let me remind you that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad didn't stand in the way of that development, but assisted materially in it, because it turned over to it many valuable rights, and was one of the owners of the Monongahela Railroad at that time, and, as many of you know, it is today again about to become a partner in the railroad on the other side of the river. I refer to that because I want you to know that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is today your friend, and we are interested on both sides of the river, and you can count upon it to do everything in its power for the development of this great county of Monongalia and the city of Morgantown. [*Applause.*]

I have seen the wonderful growth of this splendid city. The first time I put my foot into your town I came as a student at a summer term of the University. Morgantown, at that time, was a struggling little village, with only a few buildings to "Martin's University," and which we designated as University flat. I have seen this city grow, and I have seen the University expand, and I did what I could during the four years I was chief executive of this State to aid this wonderful educational institution of your city, and I am proud of its achievement. I am a citizen of West Virginia and always expect to be. I want to see the State of West Virginia grow; I want to see the county of Monongalia grow, and the city of Morgantown grow, and I want to see this great University second to none in the United States of America. [*Applause.*]

I, like my friend, ex-Governor MacCorkle, have no special message to bring to you. I come to greet you and to give you this message from President Willard of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Mr. Galloway will speak briefly a little later. I do want to say that I have rejoiced in your prosperity and of my many friends in this community in the past. I believe I have a few friends here still; and I pledge you now, in closing, that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is your friend, and will give you a new passenger station here. [*Applause.*] And I want to say to you that in every way possible the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will help you in your material development in the future. I thank you. [*Applause.*]

THE CHAIRMAN: In 1767 David Morgan and Zackquill Morgan, pioneers, came into this valley, and Zackquill Morgan, the founder of Morgan's Town, finally settled here and David Morgan, his brother, went on up the river and settled in what is now Marion County—of course, at that time, Monongalia County. From these two brothers who settled here, then the great west, have sprung hundreds and hundreds of the best people on earth, whether Morgans or married into the Morgans; and today we have a grandson fourth removed from David Morgan—David Morgan, the old Indian fighter of early days, who, when he killed an Indian, skinned him and then tanned his hide. He has the same kind of a spirit as shown by his great-great-great-grandson. He was elected Governor of this State in 1919, by an overwhelming majority, by both Republicans and Democrats. I now have the very great honor of introducing to you ex-Governor Ephraim F. Morgan.

Students in audience give three *rahs* for ex-Governor Ephraim F. Morgan.

EX-GOVERNOR MORGAN: Mr. Chairman, Governor Gore, ladies and gentlemen, and friends: I think it would be proper on this occasion to deliver a few introductory remarks. I will say that, about a month ago, I received an invitation from the committee of this great gathering that you were to have today, headed by my distinguished friend, General Baker, asking me to come and participate in this great celebration. Mr. Baker stated in that letter that, on account of my being a descendant of David Morgan, he expected me to make a lengthy speech. Some time after that I received another letter from General Baker, stating that there would be three or four speakers besides myself, ex-Governors, who prom-

ised to attend, and the speeches would be limited to fifteen minutes; but, however, my being a descendant of David Morgan, that I might consume a little more time than fifteen minutes. In a few days after that I received another letter from General Baker, in which he stated that additional speakers would be present and that it would be necessary for me to cut my talk to fifteen minutes. I remarked to Mrs. Morgan that if the celebration didn't come off pretty soon I would not be permitted to make my speech.

Now, my friends, I am not going to be as long-winded, I hope, as the gentleman who introduced that distinguished American and faithful citizen who passed away a few months ago, William Jennings Bryan, who told me this story on himself: He said he was lecturing in Ohio, and the gentleman who introduced him made an unusually long speech, leaving very little time for Mr. Bryan; but finally he introduced Mr. Bryan. There was an old gentleman in the audience who had come quite a distance to hear his admired friend, Mr. Bryan, speak, and when they were going out of the building another of Mr. Bryan's admirers asked the old gentleman, who evidently did not understand the order of the speakers—he said to the old gentleman, "What did you think of that speech?" and the old gentleman replied, "It was fine," and says, "And that old bald-headed gentleman who talked last was no damned slouch either." [*Applause.*]

Now, in order to limit myself to the fifteen minutes allotted to me I have written what I want to say, for it would take an hour for me otherwise to say to you what I want to say today, and as there have been so many fine speeches which preceded me today, I could talk for an hour and a half without referring to my written manuscript. But, in order to confine myself to that, I will read what I want to say to you on this occasion.

The Historical Society and County Court of Monongalia County, and City of Morgantown, should receive (and I am quite sure they do) and will receive the hearty approval and commendation of all loyal citizens for setting apart these two days for the purpose of celebrating in a great public, patriotic way the sesqui-centennial of the Declaration of Independence, the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Monongalia County, the one hundred and forty-first anniversary of the creation of Morgan's Town, and the fortieth anniversary of the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad into the city of Morgantown. To have the privilege of participating in the celebration of all these great historic events is an honor, indeed.

EX-GOVERNOR EPHRAIM F. MORGAN

I can assure you that it is always a pleasure for me to come to Morgantown, founded nearly a century and a half ago by a distinguished ancestor of my family, Zackquill Morgan, a pioneer in this land of promise, and when he made his decision to found a town on this historic spot, he gave irrefutable testimony that he was a man of vision. It was here that I secured my training in a profession for which I hold the highest regard. To this great institution of higher learning I am committed not only by ties of intimate personal association, but for the greater meaning that is conveyed to us through the diffusion of larger education among the people of our State. Its modern growth is indicative not only of its increasing efficiency but also of the trend of thought among our people when they give approval to large public expenditures for the cause of education.

Back in the days when the eloquence of Patrick Henry thundered in old Saint John's Church for the independence of the American colonies; when the Boston Tea Party was refusing to be taxed; when Paul Revere was making his memorable midnight ride to warn the citizens of Lexington and Concord of the approach of the British; when the echoes of the battle of Bunker Hill were being heard 'round the world, there was carved out of West Augusta the grand old county of Monongalia, whose boundaries then extended from the Maryland line to the Ohio River and from up in Pennsylvania to a line extending east and west near the center of what is now West Virginia.

Though its boundaries have been greatly reduced by carving out many other counties, it is today, and always has been, one of the most loyal and important counties of all the counties of the State.

Established the same year that the independence of the colonies was declared, it was one of the earliest counties formed under the new government.

It has a proud history, and one almost co-equal with the age of the Republic itself. I regard Monongalia County as the cradle of West Virginia's liberty. It was from here that came the thought that resulted in the severance of our State from the mother commonwealth—the thought and action that made West Virginia one of the bright stars in that field of blue indelibly stamped on the folds of Old Glory. While there were other counties of West Virginia equally insistent upon the natural division of this territory that extended from the Atlantic Ocean to the Ohio River, none were

more effective than those who lived within the boundaries of Monongalia County.

The sturdy pioneer settlers had been braving their way across the almost impassable Blue Ridge and Allegheny Mountains from the Old Dominion and other eastern colonies and from Pennsylvania at the north for half a century before the formation of the county. From these older colonies these hardy adventurers left their native hearths and friends and slowly journeyed over practically interminable mountains, across swollen streams, into a trackless wilderness infested with wild beasts and cruel savages. As families and settlements were exterminated others took their place.

They founded their homes along the banks of the Monongahela and its tributaries. Unconsciously and unknowingly they founded the great county of a great commonwealth. These sturdy pioneers—Eckerleys, Deckers, Sniders, Pricketts, Worleys, Morgans, and other early settlers—produced a race of giants, if not physical giants, giants in thrift, industry, morals, and intelligence.

Colonel Zackquill Morgan and David Morgan were the first permanent settlers of what is now the beautiful city of Morgantown. Morgan Morgan, the distinguished father of these courageous sons, was born in Wales and came to Delaware about 1713, and, prior to 1730, blazed a trail across rivers and mountains and became the first white settler in that portion of the old mother state (Virginia) that is now West Virginia, in what is now Berkeley County. Following is a graphic description of the life of our pioneer settlers by Congressman Grows: "In a new country the first and most important labor, as it is the most difficult to be performed, is to subdue the forest and convert the lair of the wild beast into a home for civilized man. This is the labor of the pioneer settler. His achievements, if not equally brilliant with those of the plumed warriors, are equally, if not more, lasting. His life, if not at times exposed to so great a hazard, is still one of equal danger and death.

"It is a life of toil and adventure, spent upon one continued battlefield, unlike that, however, on which martial hosts contend—for there the struggle is short and expected, and the victim strikes not alone; while the highest need of ambition crowns the victor, not so with the hardy pioneer. He is oft called upon to meet death in a struggle with fearful odds, while no herald will tell the world of the unequal combat.

"Startled at the midnight hour by the war whoop, he wakes from his dreams to behold his cottage in flames: The sharer of his

joys and sorrows, with perhaps a tender infant, hurled with rude hands to the distant council fire. Still he presses on into the wilderness, snatching new acres from the wild beast and bequeathing them as a legacy to civilized man."

We pay homage today to those daring, resolute, courageous pioneers who, through incredible toil and sacrifice, laid broad and deep the foundation of the matchless civilization transmitted to us.

Roosevelt said, "The old pioneer days are gone, with their roughness and their hardships, their incredible toil, and their wild, half-savage romance. But the need for the pioneer virtues remain the same as ever."

It was this indomitable spirit of the pioneers of the Monongahela Valley, wrought out through the toils and hardships of the early settlers throughout the colonies, that produced the men of iron-brave, home-loving, patriotic leaders—that gave us the immortal Declaration of Independence—that proclaimed to the world in thundering tones that all men are created equal, that man is endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. On these principles a nation was founded—the nearest approach to an ideal republican form of government the world has ever known. Those who wrote and then adopted the Declaration of Independence made with the stroke of their pens the greatest contribution to representative government that ever came from the minds of men. It literally crushed autocracy in the New World. It has been the beacon light of humanity throughout the world in the 150 years that have followed. The men who wrote the instrument that proclaimed to the world that government acquired its rights from the consent of the governed, were master minds, trained in the histories of civilized governments. The march of progress of the county of Monongalia has kept pace with the unparalleled progress of the nation. You are observing this week the fortieth anniversary of the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad into Monongalia County. It is proper that you should commemorate this event, for it can be properly said without exaggeration that it marked the greatest step that has been taken in the industrial development of Monongalia County. It was the railroad facilities that made it possible for great factories to locate here and avail themselves of your ample supply of fuel.

The first public railway in the world's history opened for traffic in England in 1825, antedating by only two years the operating of a railway by this enterprising company in our own country.

Probably the greatest natural resource of Monongalia County

is the wealth of her coal supply. While the area of Monongalia County contains 236,045 acres, you have a coal area of 392,957 acres. The six seams of coal mined in this county contain, according to computation of the geologists, more than 3,300,000,000 tons of coal. You have produced less than fifty million tons. You have merely scratched the surface of some of the high grades of coal that you have here in such amazing quantities. You are rapidly becoming one of the leading coal-producing counties of the State. But Monongalia County has more than coal. Treasures have been found within your borders in oil and gas. They have aided in your development. And in addition to these minerals that lie in the bowels of the earth, those who came here in the primitive days found land that was suitable for tilling.

Large acreages of surface land were equal to any in the State. They found vast tracts of virgin forets that were in some measure wasted because conversation was not a factor in the early days of our State and Nation. They converted the forests into verdant hillsides that made stock-raising a profitable industry.

An early example of loyalty and patriotism was manifested by the citizens of this valley when the colonies of Pennsylvania and Virginia were violently disputing over the right to jurisdiction over certain portions of territory claimed by each colony, the dispute becoming so bitter that bloodshed seemed imminent; but when the news was received that the British were marching on Lexington and Concord, contention and bitterness immediately ceased and the warring factions unanimously and enthusiastically pledged their support to the Continental Congress.

The loyal sons of Monongalia have served in the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War, Spanish-American War, and late World War. In every crisis her citizens have stood ready to answer the call of duty.

I shall not attempt on this occasion to mention the names of all those who have taken a prominent part in making the history of your great City, County, State, and Nation. Among the able and distinguished leaders who have passed on to their reward were United States Senator Waitman T. Willey, great orator, scholar and statesman, to whom we are indebted as much if not more than to any other individual for the creation of our beloved State. He was a great advocate for public schools and was the pioneer in advocating the division of the proceeds of the sales of public lands among the several states for school purposes. He fully realized that the

success of a republican form of government depended upon an educated, intelligent electorate. In an eloquent address delivered in the United States Senate he said: "Ignorance is not only the mother of superstition; it is the parent of vice, the toy of demogogues and the tool of tyrants." "Sir, there are richer mines in the intellect of the people than in the quartz mountains of California or the silver lodes of the Nevadas." He was a member of the constitutional convention that formed the original constitution for West Virginia, also the constitutional convention of 1871. Rev. P. T. Laishley and Prof. A. L. Wade were early exponents of our free-school system. Prof. Wade was truly a leader and trail blazer for the country school system of education; Francis H. Pierpont, the distinguished war governor of the restored government of Virginia; R. L. Berkshire, one of the first members of our Supreme Court; Judge John A. Dille, John J. Brown, George C. Sturgiss, J. M. Hagans, and many others whose distinguished service places their names high on the roll of honor as worthy citizens of a great county and State. Only a few months ago one that old Monongalia always delighted to honor answered the summons, "Well done, good and faithful servant," and that distinguished citizen, faithful, conscientious public servant and excellent Christian gentleman, ex-Governor William E. Glasscock, passed over the river to the other side.

In view of the fact that Monongalia in its early history took such a prominent and advanced stand on the subject of education, it was most fitting that our great State University, with her more than 2,500 students, the leading educational institution of the State, should be located here on the banks of the beautiful Monongahela where the young men and women of the State might be educated and trained in that quality of leadership that would strengthen the character of our citizenship and, adhering to the eternal principles of right and justice, build broader and deeper our great civilization.

Fifty years ago the citizens of Monongalia met here for the dual purpose of celebrating the 100th anniversary of the independence of our country and the 100th anniversary of the formation of Monongalia County. Thousands participated in that great event. It was then believed that the peak of civilization had been almost reached—that there could possibly remain only a few more inventions and discoveries to make conditions perfect and ideal. They could not believe or even conjecture that the next half-century would witness more inventions, improvements and conveniences

than the thousand preceding years had produced. In 1899 one of the knowing writers of that day contributed the following to the *Literary Digest*: "The ordinary horseless carriage is at present a luxury for the wealthy and altho its price will probably fall in the future it will never of course come into as common use as the bicycle." Another writer said, about the same time, that it might be laid down as a fact that the operation of a gasoline machine required the employment of an expert of high intelligence and modern training; that if an aeroplane could be operated with sufficient speed to sustain it in the air it would be impossible to stop it, and that the submarine was impossible because it could do nothing but suffocate its crew and founder at sea.

If one could visit the palace of machinery, mines, metallurgy and transportation, the largest exhibition building at the exposition at Philadelphia, having a floor space covering ten and one-half acres, he would marvel at the inventive and scientific achievement during the past half-century, and in staggering amazement wonder if there possibly could be anything left for the ingenuity of man to invent or discover.

Can it be possible that those who are privileged to survive the next half-century will witness greater achievements than those witnessed by us during the past half-century?

It is fitting, indeed, that we should meet on this occasion and commemorate the heroic deeds and achievements and patriotic lives of those who have transmitted to us such a priceless heritage, and, quoting from President Wilson in an address at the birthplace of the immortal Lincoln:

> "Is not this an altar upon which we may forever keep alive the vestal fire of democracy as upon a shrine at which some of the most sacred hopes of mankind may from age to age be rekindled; for these hopes must be constantly rekindled, and only those who live can rekindle them, . . .
>
> "The commands of democracy are as imperative as its privileges and opportunities are wide and generous. Its compulsion is upon us. It will be great; and lift a great light for the guidance of nations only if we are great and carry that light high for the guidance of our own feet. We are not worthy to stand here unless we ourselves be in deed and in truth real democrats and servants of mankind ready to give our very lives for the freedom and justice and spiritual exaltation of the great nation which shelters and nourishes us."

We are under heavy obligations to those rugged, God-fearing men and women of that day who pushed back the western frontier

across the Alleghenies and thence to the Ohio River. They encountered obstacles that would have shriveled timid souls. Neither treacherous savage nor wild animals nor the perils of the unknown loneliness could turn them back from the unbroken wilderness where they sought a new freedom in a primitive land. In their nature was a religious fervor that the nation needs today. President Coolidge, in a recent address, said: "If we are to maintain the great heritage which has been bequeathed to us, we must be like minded as the fathers who created it. We must not sink into pagan materialism. We must cultivate the reverence which they had for the things that are holy. We must follow the spiritual and moral leadership which they showed. We must keep replenished, that they may glow with a more compelling flame the altar fires before which they worshiped."

Next to a spiritual awakening, America needs today, more than anything else, a rebaptism in and rededication to the principles of patriotism. The horrors of the recent great World War have created in the minds of hundreds of thousands of our citizens such an antipathy toward war that peace organizations and pacifist societies have sprung up all over the land, pledging themselves and exhorting others to oppose preparedness and to refuse to participate or assist the government in any manner in any conflict, even though it be in defense of the government itself. Great religious organizations have passed resolutions declaring that they would refuse to support or sanction any future wars. Individual members could determine for themselves whether they would defend the flag for which their fathers had made such heroic sacrifices or become conscientious objectors or contemptible slackers and cowards. Some of our teachers and professors in some of our higher institutions of learning, internationalists and professional propagandists advocate this un-American and unpatriotic doctrine. There may be reasons for difference of opinion among our citizens whether or not the United States should join the League of Nations or the World Court, but who can conceive that any red-blooded, upstanding American citizen, worthy to enjoy the proud distinction of being an American citizen, could witness the destruction of our government, the desecration of our glorious Stars and Stripes, and not even utter a word in protest? Every loyal American citizen and lover of humanity deplores war, and devoutly prays for the early dawn of the reign of universal peace, but if it becomes necessary in the defense of home and country and righteousness to resort to arms the real

MARGARET MATHERS BARRICK, (Mrs. George M.)
Great-Great-Great-Great Granddaughter of Colonel Zackquill Morgan

patriot will unhesitatingly pursue that course rather than yield to the deceptive charms of an ignoble peace.

We talk about transmitting our great government to our posterity. Let us not forget that it is our duty to educate our children so they will be competent to receive it.

Some one has said that "Liberty will not descend to a people; a people must raise themselves to liberty."

Let us see to it that the youth of our land are taught the fundamental principles of our government, the genius of our institutions, patriotism, love of country and her institutions, and let it be understood in every public institution of learning throughout the State, from the most remote district school to our great University, that no person shall be employed or retained in any position or department who does not believe in and who is not in sympathy with the fundamental principles of our form of government and the constitution of the United States.

My fellow citizens, on this memorable occasion let us rededicate ourselves to the time-honored principles made sacred by the devotion and lives of our forefathers, and hold high the torch that has illumined the pathway of the builders and preservers of our matchless civilization, and in contemplating an eulogy that I might use for the people of this valley I can think of nothing more fitting than the words used by one of your historians more than forty years ago:

"Monongalia: the age of the Republic numbers thy years; Monongalia, mother country of northern West Virginia: five generations sleep in thy cemeteries, and thousands of loving hearts of the Great Republic ever cherish thee fondly as the land of their birth and the home of their fathers."

THE CHAIRMAN: We have just listened to the splendid address descriptive of Colonel Zackquill Morgan, the founder of Morgan's Town, and of his compatriots; but, after all, the eye tells you more about an object than even the words can do on this occasion. Now we will have the unveiling of the original painting of Colonel Zackquill Morgan by Mrs. Margaret Mathers Barrick (Mrs. George M.), granddaughter fourth removed from Colonel Zackquill Morgan.

Unveiling of original painting of Colonel Zackquill Morgan, by Mrs. Margaret Mathers Barrick, granddaughter fourth removed of Colonel Zackquill Morgan. [*Applause.*]

THE CHAIRMAN: We have another distinguished gentleman with us today, who came here forty years ago. As I went down here this afternoon and was standing beside the little B. & O. engine, a gentleman came up to me and he said, "I came to Morgantown forty years ago on the first train," and I shook him by the hand most heartily. I have the pleasure of introducing to you Colonel C. W. Galloway, vice-president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, who will address you. [*Applause.*]

MR. GALLOWAY: Mr. Chairman, Governor Gore, ladies and gentlemen: I am delighted at the opportunity to be here on this memorable occasion. I was advised by the Chairman that this was to be only an informal address—that it was to be quite limited—so that lets me out. I am also delighted to acquire the new title, but don't know how he came to give it to me. I am not going to attempt to make a speech, because you have heard some wonderful addresses so far, but I am going to tell you why this occasion, to me, is a very interesting one. It carries me back into a little bit of history. A little more than 43 years ago I came into the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and shortly after that I was transferred to the office of the master of transportation, Mr. William F. Clemens. Of course I was a little curious as to how a railroad was operated, and I looked with great wonder upon that remarkable man, under whom I served for quite some time. I hadn't been in the service very long when I discovered that there was a new railroad to be built, or being built. The name of that railroad was the Fairmont, Morgantown & Pittsburgh Railroad. In those days we copied our letters under the wet-sheet process, and they were written in ink with pen by the secretary, and we had a separate book in which were copied all the letters relating to the Fairmont, Morgantown & Pittsburgh Railroad. Mr. William F. Clemens, who was the master of transportation for the Fairmont, Morgantown & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, looked after the construction of that railroad and at the time was president of the Fairmont, Morgantown & Pittsburgh Railroad Company. It was my duty to copy the letters. In those days the copy books, or corporation books, were locked up in the desk of the secretary to the president. The boys—the messenger boys—were supposed, and were told very plainly, that they must never read letters; and it was our orders, after we had copied the letters in the books, to return the books without reading the letters. I must confess I didn't always obey that order. I was curious because I only knew the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and

I couldn't get it through my head what about this Fairmont, Morgantown & Pittsburgh Railroad and what relation the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad should have to such a railroad. Later on, when I had mastered in a rather primary way the art of writing shorthand, I was taken on as sort of assistant stenographer or secretary to the master of transportation, and I would go out on the road with them and help out; and it was on such a trip that Mr. Clemens concluded that he would bring an inspection party to Morgantown, notwithstanding the road was not completed in the sense that while the track was laid it was not in very good shape, not having been ballasted. We concluded to come down, and it took quite a while to get from Fairmont. My recollection is that it was on a Sunday, and we landed here all right; that was about 40 or 41 years ago. That was the first time I was ever in Morgantown. My memory is not clear enough to describe to you any of the particular things that took place on that occasion, but can imagine the great pleasure it would be for one who had experienced such thrill, and had the opportunity of coming in on the first railroad train entering a community that has developed so wonderfully as yours, and that is the reason I feel an added pleasure in being here today on this occasion at your sesqui-centennial; and if it were possible I would like to describe to you who the members of the party were at that time, but of course I don't remember. I did not know that I would be here at your sesqui-centennial, and that you would have such a wonderful city, and great University, or I certainly would have kept some data by which I might impose upon you for a few minutes and explain to you what I saw on that occasion forty years ago.

I am not going to make any further remarks, because there are a number of others to address you; but, because of my association with your community forty years ago, and because of what I have seen here on this memorable occasion, after a visit to your extension work at Jackson's Mills yesterday, which is most wonderful, I can only leave with you how I feel by telling you a little story. Some few years ago there were a number of Englishmen came to this country on a vacation to a western ranch, and among the cowboys there was one delightful fellow who had ingratiated himself into the hearts of these Englishmen, and so much so that they concluded when they returned to England they would take him along, and he finally consented and went with them. After being in London for some time they were invited to a royalty dinner and concluded that they would take this cowboy friend along with them. They finally got

MR. CHARLES W. GALLAWAY
Vice-President Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Operation and Maintenance Department

the fellow inside of a dress suit and took him to the dinner. They thought it would be very remarkable for them to introduce him to the most noted Duchess present on that occasion and have him take the Duchess to dinner, but they were a little apprehensive as to how he would behave. In due course he was presented to the Duchess, and when the time came he took the Duchess by the arm and took her to the table, and, sitting down beside her, he looked at her a moment and said, "Duchess, I don't know how to talk to a Duchess, but you look damned good to me!" I thank you. [*Applause.*]

THE CHAIRMAN: We have three more speakers, and I might say that the addresses will be short. We don't want any one to leave, for we have some good things on this program yet. We have with us today a president of a railroad; that is, the Monongahela Railroad—the railroad that has also done so much for us in Monongalia County. I have the very great pleasure of introducing to you Colonel H. C. Nutt, president of that railroad.

COLONEL NUTT: Mr. Chairman, Governor Gore, and friends: It is indeed gratifying to me, representing probably the youngest industry in Monongalia County, to be privileged to join with you today in homage and appreciation of the old people who came out here into the wilderness and first established this community, and to their sturdy successors who followed them, in carrying on the work of developing this country to its present state. I was very much impressed with the wonderful pageant that we all saw this morning, and equally impressed with the inspection of relics and household appliances that were used in olden times, on exhibition now in the shop windows; the tools and implements your ancestors had to use in developing the country so far as they could in their day. These tools seem crude and obsolete, compared with the tools that we use in and about our homes today; and just as modern household tools and appliances surpass those of olden days, so modern transportation tools and equipment surpass those of 150 years ago. And it may seem a bit presumptuous for me, who represents this very young railroad in Monongalia County, not being old enough to vote, to attempt to address you today, when the day is being devoted to the appreciation of olden days; but, in my judgment, this young railroad has been doing, in the few years it has served this community, and is going to do in the years to come, quite as much to help you in the development of your coal, which is the primary resource of this country, and to increase even more rapidly

than it has increased in recent years, the production of coal in this county, than our older and more established competitor, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Fortunately for us, we happened to land on the other side of the river, where the larger part of your coal is situated, and for that reason we can be of more service in that particular than the railroad on this side of the river; but we are both working with the same object in view, and that is to provide transportation service for Monongalia County that will come up to your greatest demands and will enable you to reach all of the markets in the United States north of the Ohio River and east of Chicago, and to provide transportation that all of your coal operators and manufacturers need for the development of your industries. Such service can be furnished to the best advantage of your community and to the railroad if we all pull together and work hand-in-hand with the same object in view; and, with a railroad experience of some forty years, I want to say to you that never in all my railroad experience have I known any other community where every proper request from transportation agencies met with such hearty co-operation and approval as at the hands of your city and county officers, and also the State officials of West Virginia; and if that spirit of community co-operation can be continued, I can assure you that you will find the Monongahela Railroad working with you day and night for your best interests in the years to come. I thank you. [*Applause.*]

THE CHAIRMAN: We have another great railroad represented here today; a system of 15,000 miles of trackage. And I have the honor of presenting to you the representative of that railroad, Mr. C. I. Leiper, general manager of the Pennsylvania System.

MR. LEIPER: Mr. Chairman, Governor Gore, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: My associates and I have come to Morgantown, and West Virginia, to bring to you greetings from the Pennsylvania Railroad, and to extend our sincere congratulations upon your illustrious and historic past, and also your progressive present; but not to express our good wishes on the success of your future, for that is unnecessary—you have gotten us all beat. We on the Pennsylvania Railroad are optimists, and that is why we are glad to be in West Virginia—because we have yet to meet a pessimist in West Virginia. A pessimist was once described to me as being a blind man in a dark room looking for a black hat that wasn't there. [*Laughter.*] And then may I also describe my idea of an optimist?

An old lady whose infirmities prevented her from regular attendance at prayer meeting was able to get out to meeting one night, and was very much disgusted at the sad remarks made in connection with the experiences that were being recited, and when it was her turn to speak she rose and said, "Brothers and sisters, I have only two teeth left—but, praise God, they hit!" [*Laughter.*] That is the spirit that seems to prevail in West Virginia; you always prevail. [*Applause.*]

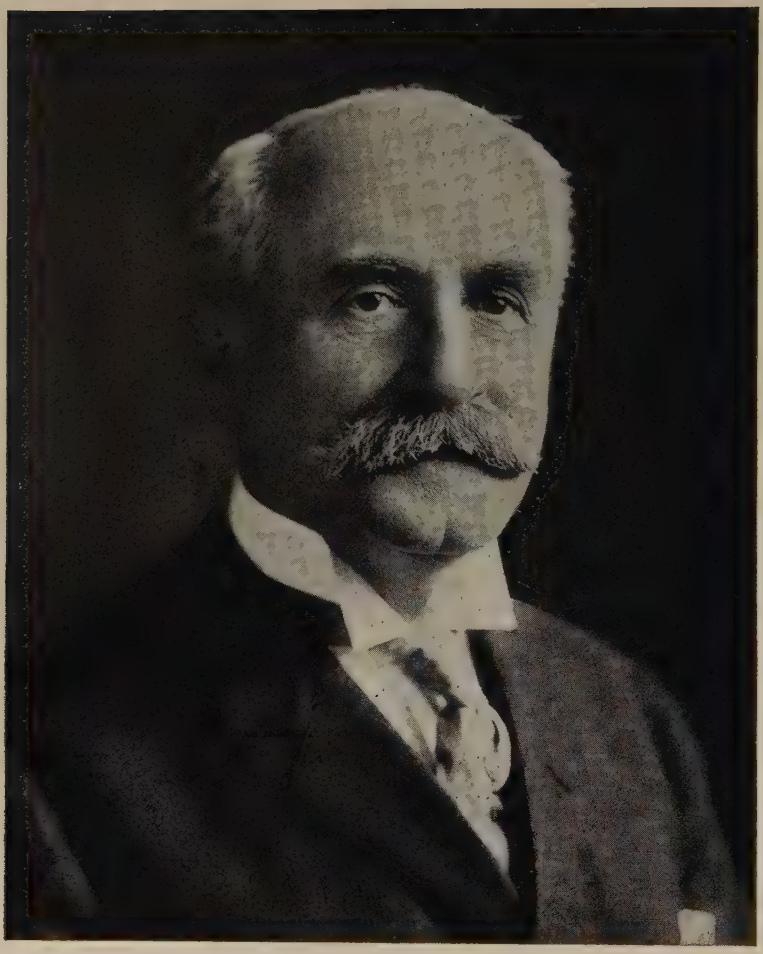
THE CHAIRMAN: We have another distinguished railroader here with us: a man who, to us West Virginians, is the dearest one who could be presented today. In 1862, when this country was torn to pieces by strife and Fort Sumpter had been fired on, and it was a question whether the Union would be preserved, a youth over in the adjoining commonwealth answered the call to arms—a young man then only 19 years of age—and came down into West Virginia, slept on the cold ground and fought to save the Union. It was he who, at the great Pickett charge at Gettysburg (when men were being mowed down), led the northern army. And let me say to you that not only did this old veteran, who is with us today, have a great part in placing in "Old Glory" the thirty-fifth star of the Union, but he is the man who had the foresight and wisdom and did so much for the building of the railroad on the west side of the river. I am not discounting anything that my friend, Colonel Nutt, has done and is doing today on the Monongahela Railroad, but it was Colonel James M. Schoonmaker who saw the wonderful possibilities of a railroad on the other side of the river and was largely responsible for the building of that railroad.

I was standing by the little B. & O. engine, down at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station today, and Colonel Schoonmaker said to me: "I saw that little engine in 1862, pushing the soldier boys back and forth down here at Harpers Ferry, and the little engine helped save the Republic."

I have the very great honor of introducing to you today the man who helped to save the Union—Colonel James M. Schoonmaker.

EX-GOVERNOR MACCORKLE: Mr. Chairman, before Colonel Schoonmaker is permitted to make his address, I want to say a word or two about him. I can not resist making a few remarks that are not on the program.

In 1861, when the order went out to burn Lewisburg, Colonel Schoonmaker was in charge of the regiment to which the order was



COL. J. M. SCHOONMAKER
Chairman of the Board of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad Company

directed. There was an old man of God who was in charge of the church in Lewisburg, and he went and asked Colonel Schoonmaker not to burn the town. It happened that the man of God and the man of war had been citizens and neighbors in the same town in Pennsylvania before the war. This old veteran here, then a youth, laying his kindly hand upon the shoulder of the man of God, said, "I don't make war by the torch, but with arms, and your town will not be burned," and today, as the flowers blossom and fade, and the leaves are turning red, lovely Lewisburg sits unharmed 'midst her vines and old, moss-covered houses. And again, when this veteran was ordered to burn the Virginia Military Institute, the West Point of the South, in my native town, he refused to do it, and was put under guard because he disobeyed orders. And again, in the march through the Valley, when the order of torch and fire again went out, and he was ordered to burn Boydville, in the Valley of Virginia, he said that the war applied to the men and not the women and children, and today Boydville stands unharmed amongst its elms and oaks.

I am up here uninvited and interrupting this program of this magnificent assemblage, but I must pay tribute to the man who would not burn my native home, although situated in the heart of the Confederacy. I must pay this man my tribute, as a southern man, born in the Valley of Virginia, and whose father was killed while serving in the southern army, because he refused to burn my native home, and who did not carry fire but carried the sword. I wish to present to this audience my tribute to this splendid soldier, splendid man, and magnificent citizen, Colonel Schoonmaker. Mr. Chairman, I beg your pardon, sir. [*Great applause.*]

COLONEL SCHOONMAKER: Mr. Chairman, Governor Gore, ladies and gentlemen, friends: I don't believe you can appreciate my embarrassment in standing before you and endeavoring to make any kind of a talk. I am not going to do it. I am not going to do it, in the first place because I couldn't do it. I can't add anything to what has already been said to you by the speakers who preceded me.

I presume, however, I will have to make a little personal reference on this occasion. I was for many years in the coal business in the Pittsburgh district, and afterwards switched over into the railroad business, and when we extended the Pittsburgh, McK. & Y. Railroad from Pittsburgh to Brownsville, it seemed quite evident to me that the proper thing to do was to push on up the river into the immense coal fields in West Virginia, mindful that the coal

territory of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie road was being rapidly exhausted. I decided that it would be better for me, before taking it up with the owners of these properties, to come up here and look over the situation, but I didn't know a soul in Morgantown; so I decided to write a letter to Dr. White and ask him if it was agreeable to him for me to make the trip to Morgantown, and I came here to Morgantown not knowing a soul—not a soul—and I looked over the situation. After I looked over your town and surroundings, we went further on up the river; and I went back and told our people in New York that it was almost imperative that we push the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad further up the Valley. I had seen the growth of traffic along the Monongahela from Pittsburgh up the river gradually creep up to these coal fields, and I knew the demand for coal was growing from year to year, doubling in quantity every ten years, and, knowing the immense traffic up through these new coal fields, I was very sincere in my convictions that we should come up here into West Virginia. Our people over in New York did not know very much about West Virginia or Morgantown, or the Monongahela Valley, and were very restless under my continued insistence that we make the extension and build the Monongahela Railroad, and they came to look upon me as more or less of a nuisance, and would salute me when I came into the board meetings, "Well, here comes the old West Virginian." But I have lived to see the completion of this railroad, and the harmonious relations existing between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the New York Central Lines; and I can look into the face of every one here and say it has been a great pleasure for me to come here today to help celebrate this occasion, and I will go back tomorrow night to my good family and be able to say that every face that I looked on in that splendid audience indicated friendship. I can say that it is a great source of satisfaction to be here, and it is a great satisfaction to go back to my people and say that now the wheels of progress have started down there, and you can't stop them, and Monongalia County is going to the front possibly more rapidly than any other section in the United States, and you can safely turn the work over to my successors, to carry on, as it was my privilege to start it. I want to thank you for your attention.

I might, before closing, touch upon the incidents mentioned by General Baker and Governor MacCorkle. I slept on the ground, and went to sleep at night knowing that in the morning I was to make an attack, and many of the boys would be mustered out the next

day; but with all that I have a deep affection for the southern people, and, personally, I have never been more cordially received any place than by the southern people; and during the Civil War there didn't seem to be any hatred between the soldiers of the north and the soldiers of the south, because the southern soldier was an American boy and the northern soldier was an American boy, and no matter how fierce the conflict, when the fight was over the soldiers didn't seem to have any animosity towards each other, and the boys traded sugar for tobacco and cigars for cigarettes across the line, and mostly there didn't seem to be the slightest feeling.

When General Hunter ordered the burning of Lexington I felt that was no way for us to beat down the Confederacy, and I said that we couldn't gain anything by burning cities and homes—that we had to "lick" those armies; we had to overcome the contending forces down there.

Now, I went back to Lexington some ten or twelve years ago, for the first time since the war at Lexington, and I was invited to make an inspection of the boys at the V. M. I. It was their commencement exercises, and the then superintendent, General Nichols, had me sit with him on the stand during the exercises, and then he told them about myself. Well, the boys listened very attentively to me telling of the occurrences, and I will tell you so you will better understand it.

I led the advance under Hunter's army from Staunton south to Lexington, to occupy it, but not to enter an engagement. About sun-up I was far in advance of him; he was three or four hours behind me. I discovered there were no southern troops in Lexington and I knew the V. M. I. to be school boys, so I split the command and sent back report to the General that there was some little force in front but it didn't amount to very much, and, to my astonishment, he sent up a battery with instructions to shell the town. I said to Colonel Dysont (?) that there were no troops in there, and "if you set fire to the town you will only kill some women and children, and besides you will need all the shell, shot and powder you have before you get back." He said, "You know Hunter; he will cut your shoulder-straps off." Hunter, in the meantime, moved up with his army, and he was angry; he was a very profane man, and the only apology we could make for him in the north was that he was a Virginian and didn't belong to the north. He relieved me from command, and said that he would put an officer in who would know what to do. He asked me why I didn't burn the town, and I told him I didn't think it was the thing to do. He apologized to me afterwards in a letter which I carried for twenty years.

When I told the boys at the V. M. I. what I have just told you, one of the boys arose and said, "Let's give him three cheers," and those splendid boys gave me three rousing cheers, and they elected me as an honorary member of the V.M.I. alumni; so I am a V.M.I., if there are any V.M.I. boys here.

I am going back to my family and tell them what a delightful time I have had on this occasion. I am sure I wouldn't have missed it under any circumstances. I thank you all, General Baker, and you, Governor, and ex-Governors, and everybody, for the splendid time you have shown me on my visit to you. [*Applause.*]

THE CHAIRMAN: We have now, I take it, arrived at the very wonderful time when our Mother Monongalia is back here, 150 years after her birth, and her beloved daughters have assembled around the old hearthstone, some of them 100 years old, but still looking pretty good, after all. I will ask the ladies to rise.

THE CHAIRMAN (*addressing the daughters*): You have been selected by the various counties which were formerly a part of Monongalia, to be a representative of your own county, and you are lovely grandchildren of old Monongalia. You are now to be judged, some one of you (possibly two), the fairest girl in West Virginia. Judgment shall not be passed upon you by the ordinary jury that sits in the jury box, but, for the first time in the history of this Republic, you are going to have the Governor of West Virginia and three ex-Governors to render the verdict upon you, the fairest girls in the State—at least your own counties say so.

Governor Gore and ex-Governors, you will please rise.

GOVERNOR GORE: Mr. Chairman, what you have requested can not be done.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am chairman of this meeting, and you will take orders from me, while you are here.

Gentlemen, you have been selected to pass judgment on these beautiful girls of West Virginia. I know how difficult it is in the trial of a case in court when there is only one lovely woman, but when you have twenty at the bar I want to say to you gentlemen that it will take the experience and wisdom of the great lawgiver, Moses, to settle it.

I want to serve notice on you now that there is to be no side-stepping, and these girls have agreed that you are to pass judgment, and you shall determine which is the most beautiful of the girls,

and inasmuch as there are four of you appointed on this commission, if it turns out, after deliberating two or three hours, that you can not come to a conclusion, then you are to pass judgment on a second one. I propounded the question to these ladies the other day when I interviewed them about this matter, as to what on earth we should do with the other eighteen girls, and one of them whispered to me, "The others can kiss the Governors."

EX-GOVERNOR MACCORKLE: Mr. Chairman, I am ready to make the sacrifice right now.

THE CHAIRMAN: I want to say that the honor shall be extended to ex-Governor MacCorkle to act as chairman of this committee.

It is now up to you gentlemen in the short space of time that is given to you. I will give you a minute to reach your verdict.

EX-GOVERNOR MACCORKLE: There is no use in us trying it. Governor Cornwell doesn't see this as we do.

THE CHAIRMAN: If there is any doubt, I will appoint Colonel Schoonmaker arbiter of the matter.

Now, gentlemen, you may retire and consider of your verdict; and remember, if you can not reach a conclusion before that time I shall hold you until after the football game tomorrow afternoon.

Jury returns.

COLONEL SCHOONMAKER: Mr. Chairman, I am glad to report that the jury has unanimously agreed on a verdict.

THE CHAIRMAN: Please state the verdict.

EX-GOVERNOR MACCORKLE: Mr. Chairman, allow me to say that among the children the fairest and sweetest is the Mother Monongalia. [*Applause.*] The children are all equally beautiful, and there can be no choice; but, sir, the glory is to the mother who has nurtured this group, and brought them beautiful, pure and holy here before this audience, and she deserves the credit and the glory; and this commission felt as I do about it—of Monongalia, proud, beautiful, imperial Monongalia, sitting on her wealth of hills and her immensity of riches, soothed by the peaceful waters of her rivers. Monongalia! Monongalia deserves that high honor; and so, sir, these men, who have the choice of the matter, each for himself, has chosen absolutely to confer the honor on Monongalia, because there is no choice among the children; and the children can readily and

willingly allow that honor to be placed on the head of the maternal Monongalia, as represented here today. God bless Mother Monongalia. [*Applause.*]

Mother Monongalia is presented with a beautiful bouquet of flowers.

THE CHAIRMAN: We are very proud of the verdict rendered for Mother Monongalia, and I am sure that these beautiful daughters would not take the honor away from their mother.

Now, as we are about to adjourn this meeting, I want to say that the following program will be carried out this evening:

At five o'clock a salute of 11 guns to the memory of Colonel Zackquill Morgan, the founder of the town of Morgan's Town, will be fired by the University Cadets, at which time every man and woman, whether in the parlor, the kitchen, or on the street, is requested to stand with bowed head for one-half minute in memory of the founder of Morgan's Town.

At seven-thirty o'clock, at the Elks' Hall, there will be a public reception to the Governor of West Virginia, the three distinguished ex-Governors, and these splendid railroad men and other guests. We want the public to come there at seven-thirty and pay the indebtedness we owe the Governor of the State of West Virginia, and those who were formerly Governors, for their assistance in making this historic celebration such a wonderful success.

At eight-thirty o'clock there will be a street dance and carnival, where all can join in and have a good time. This will be held in front of the court house, and there will be splendid music there, and you will all have a fine time.

At ten o'clock there will be a ball given in honor of the Governor at the Morgan Hotel, and you are all asked to be there. It is supposed to be a dress affair, but if you haven't your sport clothes it is all right to come anyhow.

We will now stand and sing "America."

Song: "America."

[*Exercises closed.*]

* * *

The evening of Friday, October 22, saw two interesting and successful events closing the wonderful Sesqui-Centennial Celebration.

The first, at 8:00 o'clock P. M., was the reception at the Elks'

Home in honor of Governor Gore with other distinguished guests, and to all citizens and Sesqui-Centennial visitors. In the receiving line with Governor Gore were Judge I. Grant Lazzelle, President Frank B. Trotter; William A. Parks, Thomas G. Keenan and William W. Keener, members of the County Court of Monongalia County; Mayor Jefferson Smith, and representatives of city and county schools and of the various railroads.

The University Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. Frank Delli-Gatti, played an excellent program during the receiving hours.

From hoary-headed grandparents to boys and girls and babes in arms, many hundreds passed down the line, each one honored by a word from the Governor.

Those who could not find room at the Governor's Reception, or who preferred dancing, found a delightful carnival scene in the block on High Street between Walnut and Pleasant streets. All traffic had been stopped, fine music provided, and here, under bright lights and gay decorations, hundreds danced in the street till a late hour.

At 10:00 o'clock P. M. the scene changed to the brilliantly decorated ballroom of Hotel Morgan. Alvin Mabey's Old Gold and Blue Orchestra played from 10:00 P. M. until 1:00 A. M.

The dance programs were most attractive, each dance being named for a historical character, such as Zackquill Morgan fox-trot, George Washington fox-trot, Col. John Evans fox-trot, Thomas Jefferson waltz, *et cetera.*

Between the regular dance numbers the pupils of Miss Winona MacDowell gave some pleasing exhibitions. Fancy dancing by Miss Martha Stefanik, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, a child of ten years, and a Colonial Gavotte danced in costume by eight local girls, were especially fine.

The committee in charge: Mrs. Fred H. Mitchell, Mrs. Charles G. Baker, and Mr. Charles E. Hodges are much to be congratulated upon the success of this brilliant event.

Patrons and Patronesses for the Governor's Ball were:

Dr. and Mrs. I. C. White.
Mr. and Mrs. George C. Baker.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Weaver.
Dr. and Mrs. Frank B. Trotter.
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. McDermott.
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Keener.
Major and Mrs. Leland Devore.

Congressman and Mrs. Frank L. Bowman.
Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert B. Miller.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Herbert Walker.
Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Chadwick.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brock.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Baker.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Edwin Brooks.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Monroe Boyers.
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Keener.
Mr. and Mrs. James R. Moreland.
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. G. Brown.
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph K. Buchanan.
Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Glasscock.
Mrs. Charles McLane.
Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Mitchell.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hodges.
Mrs. J. C. Demain.
Mrs. Page A. Gibbons.
Miss Clara Lytle.

With the final blast of the timekeeper's whistle on Mountaineer Field, Saturday, October 23, ending the football game between West Virginia University and West Virginia Wesleyan College, the memorable Sesqui-Centennial of Monongalia County was brought to a formal close. The game was closely contested, according to the verdict of the 10,000 interested spectators in the stadium. Although the game ended with a score of, West Virginia 7, Wesleyan 0, the victory was won by hard fighting, as the Wesleyan team proved stronger and better than had been anticipated.

According to agreement between the two schools, contributions were taken between the halves of the game for the Walter Camp Memorial Arch at Yale University.

Uniontown Sends Greetings by Air to County and City

During the parade and pageant on Friday, October 22, 1926, letters were brought to Morgantown by the United States aviators and dropped into the stadium, where they were received by representatives of the two local newspapers who had been designated by the local Sesqui-Centennial committee to receive them.

FROM MAYOR WARMAN

UNIONTOWN, PA.,
October 22, 1926.

HON. JEFFERSON SMITH,
Mayor, City of Morgantown,
Morgantown, W. Va.
My Dear Sir:

It gives me great pleasure to greet you today and on the occasion of

your sesqui-centennial. It is a further source of gratification that this greeting should come by air.

In large measure our interests are identical. We are closely related in many respects, and it is fitting that what we think is the finest city in Pennsylvania should, as a city and community, extend our best wishes and congratulations to what is unquestionably the finest city in West Virginia.

I have reason to know your city personally and intimately and to carry in the pleasurable trove of my recollections the happy days in which as a student I knew Morgantown and your splendid State University. I have the pleasure of having been a member of the class of 1897, of which, you may recall, former Governor Morgan and Fielding H. Yost were members.

Morgantown is indeed a progressive city. The splendid celebration which you today are holding emphasizes that. "All Hail West Virginia and its First City."

Yours sincerely,

R. D. WARMAN,

Mayor of Uniontown.

FROM NEWSPAPER EDITOR

UNIONTOWN, PA.,
October 22, 1926.

General Chairman,
Morgantown Sesqui-Centennial,
Morgantown, W. Va.

Dear Sir:

I am indeed gratified and pleased at the invitation to extend felicitations and best wishes by air on the occasion of the sesqui-centennial of the First City in West Virginia. It is like writing a letter home, for, as you well know, I have deep personal reasons to carry pleasant recollections and grateful acknowledgment of many happy days with you.

The mayor of our city has sent in an accompanying letter the felicitations of the best city in Pennsylvania to the best city in West Virginia. It is perhaps fitting that these greetings should come from our newspapers to the newspapers of your city; newspapers in which you have reason for pride. After all, they reflect more tangibly possibly than anything else the rapid progress that Morgantown has made in industry, commerce and finance—and in education.

They have grown apace and a bit ahead. They have paved the way and made possible many of your achievements. Not so long ago, the University consisted of only a few buildings, and they were not particularly imposing. Look at the splendid, imposing structure now and take cognizance of the national recognition accorded. What is true as to the growth of the University is true as to industry and finance.

Morgantown has reason to be proud of its aggressive progress which is but a symbol of the progress of the future.

With kindest personal regards to yourself, Charles E. Hodges of the *New Dominion*, and H. C. Greer of *The Post*, permit me to remain,

Yours sincerely,

J. FRED. SHEAN,

Editor, The Herald and Genius.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE RAILROAD MAGNATES AND OTHERS WHO WERE GUESTS AT THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, CONGRATULATE THE PEOPLE OF MONONGALIA COUNTY AND THE CITY OF MORGANTOWN ON THE SPLENDID SUCCESS OF THE CELEBRATION.

Railroad Officials' Letters to the Committee

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY
CENTRAL REGION
PITTSBURGH, PA.

October 23, 1926.

My dear General Baker:

May I not express to you, in behalf of my associates and myself, our hearty appreciation of the generous and gracious hospitality extended to us on the occasion of our visit to Morgantown yesterday? It was a delightful day for all of us and we return our grateful thanks for the many courtesies we enjoyed at your hands.

We were all greatly impressed by the splendid way in which everything pertaining to the Sesqui-Centennial celebration was staged, and I beg leave to extend to you our warmest congratulations and felicitations upon the notable results achieved by your committee in that regard.

It has occurred to me also that, as a matter of record, you might be interested to have a list of the gentlemen who comprised the Pennsylvania Railroad delegation and who join with me in this expression of regard and appreciation. They were:

Mr. J. H. Redding, General Superintendent.
Mr. T. C. Herbert, Superintendent.
Mr. J. B. Fisher, General Superintendent Transportation.
Mr. J. T. Carbine, Coal Traffic Manager.
Mr. V. C. Williams, Assistant Freight Traffic Manager.
Mr. F. McD. Quinn, General Passenger Agent.
Mr. F. W. Conner, Passenger Traffic Manager.
Mr. C. I. Leiper, General Manager.

Very sincerely yours,

C. I. LEIPER,

General Manager.

GENERAL GEORGE C. BAKER,
Chairman, Monongalia County Sesqui-Centennial,
Morgantown, W. Va.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY
CENTRAL REGION
PITTSBURGH, PA.

October 23, 1926.

My dear Mr. Baker:

I have learned from Mr. Leiper and some of our other officers who were privileged to attend the Sesqui-Centennial celebration at Morgantown yesterday of the hearty welcome you were good enough to extend to them, and they have told me also something of the high character and exceptionally attractive nature of the celebration itself.

Will you permit me to express my cordial appreciation of the recognition accorded the Pennsylvania Railroad by your Committee on the occasion in question and my deep regret that I could not myself participate in the celebration?

Very truly yours,

E. T. WHITER,

Vice-President.

HONORABLE GEO. C. BAKER,
Chairman,
Monongalia County Sesqui-Centennial,
Morgantown, W. Va.

DUQUESNE CLUB
PITTSBURGH
P. O. BOX 94

October 23, 1926.

GEN. GEORGE C. BAKER,
Morgantown, W. Va.

My dear Gen'l:

I am sorry that Vice-President Yohe's illness necessitated our leaving the receiving line last night, not giving me an opportunity to thank you for the splendid entertainment you gave us yesterday and last evening, which was a red-letter day in Morgantown's history, the credit for which all belongs to you.

If not too late, can you send me any account of the occasion care Hotel Ambassador, Atlantic City, for which I leave tonight to join my family?

With kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,
J. M. SCHOONMAKER.

[Mr. Schoonmaker is chairman of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad Company.]

THE PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY
THE LAKE ERIE & EASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY
OFFICE OF VICE-PRESIDENT
PITTSBURGH, PA.

October 23, 1926.

HONORABLE GEORGE C. BAKER,
Morgantown, W. Va.

My dear General:

We arrived home this morning "right side up with care," notwithstanding our strenuous day yesterday. I want to take this occasion to thank you for all your kindness to myself and party, and to again congratulate you upon the success of the entire affair, it being the unanimous opinion of my associates, as well as myself, that we had never witnessed so beautiful and impressive a demonstration.

With kindest regards and all good wishes, I am,

Yours very truly,
J. B. YOHE,
Vice-President.

THE MONONGAHELA RAILWAY COMPANY

October 25, 1926.

MR. G. C. BAKER,
Morgantown, W. Va.

My dear Mr. Baker:

Your celebration was a huge success. I enjoyed myself very much, and wish to thank you.

Sincerely,
S. CAMERON,
Sup't Freight Transportation,
Brownsville, Pa.

MACCORKLE, CLARK & MACCORKLE
LAWYERS
CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

October 25, 1926.

MR. GEORGE C. BAKER,
Chancery Row,
Morgantown, W. Va.

Dear Mr. Baker:

I enjoyed my trip to Morgantown and I hope I did you some good. I would not have gone anywhere but for you at this time. I am always glad to do what I can for your benefit. You are a magnificent presiding officer and the whole thing was splendidly managed.

Yours very sincerely,

W. A. MACCORKLE.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BALTIMORE, MD.

DANIEL WILLARD,
PRESIDENT.

December 12, 1927.

My dear Mr. Baker:

Your letter of December 8th was received and I appreciate very much indeed what you were kind enough to say therein concerning the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as well as with reference to myself personally. I must admit, however, that I have never had quite the same feelings which you seem to have concerning my own career. It is true, of course, that I started low enough, and it so happens that I have reached where I am.

It has never seemed to me that there was anything unusual concerning my career, except of course I do realize that only a comparatively small number, who begin as I did, have the good fortune to reach the same results as reflected in an official position. My success, such as it has been, has certainly not been due to any extraordinary or even unusual qualifications on my part. If it has been due to one thing more than any other, I am inclined to think that thing was my willingness to devote myself constantly, and as effectively as I was able, to the particular thing which I was expected to do, and if I may be perfectly frank, I must also say that the inspiring motive, most of the time, has been my anxiety to perform whatever task I was set

to in a satisfactory manner, in order that I might, by so doing, hold my job, which I wanted very much. Of course, such a statement as that, I suppose, takes most of the thrill or the romance out of the situation.

I have heard it said of certain men, who achieved some distinction, that from the very beginning and in a most humble position, they had definitely in mind the thing they had intended to accomplish or the position they intended to reach. That is, of course, very interesting, but it did not happen that way with me. There is another thing that I do not feel quite justified in leaving out of the picture: While I do not believe in such a thing as luck, good or bad, nevertheless many things happen that can hardly be accounted for in any other way, except through that thing or influence which we speak of as good or bad luck. It seems to me that I have been lucky or fortunate in many instances, where others, just as deserving, seem to have been less lucky or less fortunate.

I appreciate very much indeed the friendly thought which prompted your letter. With kind regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

DANIEL WILLARD.

MR. GEORGE C. BAKER,
Chairman,
Morgantown, West Virginia.

CHAPTER IX.

HISTORIC RELICS

Mr. Frank P. Weaver, *Chairman*

List of Exhibits in Morgantown stores and business houses, lent by owners during the 150th Anniversary of the founding of Monongalia County. Made by students of Morgantown Business College.

This list was made by Miss Lida McMillion:

Bank of the Monongahela Valley

1. Land Patent signed by Patrick Henry as Governor of Virginia. Property of James R. Moreland.
2. Water Pitcher, over 150 years old, brought from Germany.
3. Teapot, brought from Wales. 100 years old. Property of Mrs. Jenkin Williams.
4. Lustre Pitchers. 100 years old. Property of Mrs. Catherine Hughes.
5. Watch Chain. 150 years old. Property of Mrs. Julia M. Flenniken.
6. Candle Holders. 100 years old. Property of Miss Gertrude Hayes.
7. Chain, made of human hair—Jewelry—Earrings—Brooch. 75 years old. Property of Mrs. Catherine Hughes.
8. Lustre Pitcher. 80 years old. Property of Miss Gertrude Hayes.
9. Foreign Money. Property of Jehu Spicer.
10. Foreign Money. Property of Thomas Ray Dille.
11. Photograph of Waitman T. Willey—Father of West Virginia.
12. Photograph of Miss Susan Maxwell Moore. (No name.)
13. Photograph of Lieutenant Uriah Griffith—Killed at battle of Cloyde Mountain, Civil War. (No name.)
14. Sugar and Creamer from Wales. Property of Margaret Jones.
15. Decanter from Wales. Property of Margaret Jones.

16. Two shillings in circulation in 1772. Found in 1912 near Mason-town, buried in an iron pot. Property of Ruth Maxwell Palmer.

17. Stock Buckle—Continental Currency—Pocketbook. 150 years old. Property of Samuel Neill.

18. Inkwell, over 100 years old, used by Colonel Benjamin Wilson 1747-1827. Property of Ruth Palmer.

19. Wooden Sugar-Bowl, brought from Scotland. 100 years old. Property of Mrs. Catherine Hughes.

20. "Decay of Christian Piety," published in 1704. Property of Jenkin Williams.

21. The first oil lamp brought into Tucker County. Carried on horseback from Cumberland, Maryland, a distance of 100 miles. First used on occasion of the birth of C. H. Maxwell, March 22, 1863.

22. Water Set. Very old. Brought from England. Property of J. H. McGrew.

23. Lace Shawl. Worn by Elizabeth Ray Willey at Lincoln's second inaugural. 80 years old. Property of Lily B. Hagans.

24. Night Cap, over 150 years old. Property of Lily B. Hagans.

25. Dinner Invitation from President Lincoln. Property of Lily Hagans.

26. Rock found in coal. Estimated by Dr. I. C. White to be over 1,000,000 years old. Property of J. H. McGrew.

27. Shawl. 75 years old. Property of Mrs. Julia Flenniken.

28. Paisley Shawl, brought from Wales. Property of Margaret Jones.

29. Indian Skinners. Very old. Property of J. H. McGrew.

30. Hand-blown Bottle. 100 years old. Property of Ruth Maxwell Palmer.

31. Photograph of Mrs. W. E. McGrew. Property of J. H. McGrew.

32. Gold dollar paid to Sarah Raymond Maxwell by her father, from John Haymond's estate, in 1852. Hidden for 70 years in a stone jar along with many more small gold coins in the garret of the Maxwell home at Weston.

33. Picture of Morgantown's first waterworks. Property of J. A. G. Edwards.

34. Tray. 75 years old. Property of Miss Rose Sweeney.

35. Commission of James McGrew, dated Nov. 3, 1806. Property of J. H. McGrew.

36. Oil Painting of Mrs. J. R. Moore. Property of Miss Susan Moore. Artist, Miss Lily Hagans.

37. Two views of the Woodburn Seminary, painted by Capt. W. I. Moore of the United States Navy. (No name.)

38. A Shield of Fractional Currency. Property of Mrs. Laura Hawskinson.

39. Picture of Morgantown Female Seminary. Property of Miss Susie Moore.

40. Land Grant signed by James Monroe. Dated July 10, 1814. Property of E. F. Bowlby.

41. Cane made by a soldier during the Civil War. Property of J. H. McGrew.

42. Gun—Pistol—Flintlock. 100 years old. Owned by Allen Gibbons.

43. Confederate Cavalry Saber—Fourth Virginia Cavalry.

44. Sword and Cane. Property of J. H. McGrew.

45. Colonial Currency. Property of A. C. Price.

46. Indian Relics and Surgical Instruments. Property of A. C. Price.

ROGERS' PHARMACY

1. Turnkey, used more than 100 years ago for the extraction of teeth. Property of H. W. Cox.

2. Sword. (Age unknown.) Property of Mrs. Max Mathers.

3. Old Wedgewood Dishes from England. Very old. Property of Mrs. Homstead.

4. Old Cake Dish, brought from England. Very old. Property of Mrs. Homstead.

5. Two Rugs, made by Grecian artists. Took one year to make. Valued at $1,000.00 each. Property of Theodore Delardas.

6. Old China. Very old.

7. Pewter Teapot. 105 years old. Property of Miss Elizabeth Stalnacker.

8. Old Spinning Wheel. 150 years old. Property of Mrs. William I. Cox, 313 Beverly Avenue.

9. Traveling Bag. 50 years old. Property of Miss Elizabeth Stalnacker.
10. Shoe Buckles. 100 years old. Property of U. J. Courtney.
11. Card Case. 100 years old. Property of Mrs. R. A. Lough.
12. German Lance. 150 years old. Property of H. W. Cox.
13. German Catheter. 168 years old. Property of H. W. Cox.
14. Old Money. Property of H. W. Cox.
15. Commission of Pharmacy given to Daniel R. Rogers in 1882. (Rogers' Pharmacy.)
16. Antique Soup Bowl. Very old. Property of Mrs. Homstead.
17. Sword, found in the front yard of Zackquill Morgan's home. Civil War period. Property of Max Mathers.
18. Quilt. Over 100 years old. Property of Miss Elizabeth Stalnacker.
19. Basket. 100 years old. (No name.)
20. Old Hat. 175 years old. (No name.)

OPPENHEIMER'S STORE

1. Oil Painting of Col. Zackquill Morgan, founder of Morgantown.
2. Spinning Wheel.
3. Candlesticks.
4. Three-Legged Inlaid Table.
   (All formerly belonging to Colonel Morgan.)
5. Parchment Commission signed by James Madison, President, to Zackquill Morgan (Jr.), as First Lieutenant in War of 1812.
   (All the property of Max Mathers.)
21. Men's Hats, worn in years 1895, 1760, 1905, Colonial period, 1812. Property of Frank Schoble Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE GARDEN CAFE

1. Confederate Money. Property of E. M. McMillion.
2. Eyeglasses. 150 years old. Property of E. M. McMillion.
3. Shawl. 125 years old. Property of Mrs. Titia Bishop.

GIBSON'S STUDIO

1. Old Chair. 100 years old.

2. Old Album. 100 years old.
3. Sword, carried in the Civil War.
4. Daguerreotype cases. 75 years old.
5. Gun. 100 years old.
(All the property of Gibson Brothers.)

JACOB & BERRY PHARMACY

1. Towel belonging to Mrs. P. D. Arbogast's great-grandmother. 132 years old. Property of Mrs. P. D. Arbogast.
2. One Glass. 125 years old. Property of Miss Vida McLaughlin.
3. Gun and Powder Pouch belonging to Dr. P. D. Arbogast's grandfather. 125 years old. Property of Dr. Arbogast.
4. Pictures, taken 98 years ago, of Mrs. Mary Davies. (No name.)
5. Candlesticks. 150 years old. Made in Wales. Property of Mrs. Richards.
6. Spoon. 200 years old. Brought from Wales. Property of Mrs. Richards.
7. Scissors. 120 years old. Used by Mrs. Alice Conner's great-grandmother. (No name.)
8. Candlesticks. 150 years old. Property of H. G. Maderia.
9. Flax Hackle. 150 years old. Property of H. G. Maderia.
10. Sugar Box. 150 years old. Property of H. G. Maderia.
11. Picture of Morgantown, taken in 1903. Property of H. G. Maderia.
12. Pitcher, brought from Wales in 1896. Property of Blanche Lazzelle.

RADIO ELECTRIC COMPANY

1. Pitcher. 150 years old. Property of S. C. Jones.
2. Spinning Wheel. Very old. Property of Mrs. Corbley Gump.
3. Two Bedspreads. Very old. Property of Mrs. Corbley Gump.
4. Plates. Very old. Property of Mrs. Corbley Gump.

ORR'S STORE

1. Clothes Container, one of two brought here by William Norris and wife from Baltimore about 1770. It is made of birch-bark, is sewed together with deer thongs, still strong. In height, about 30 inches, across 23 inches. They were carried

like saddlepacks. Owner, great-great-grandson, George C. Baker.

2. Coverlet. Belonged to Nancy Norris Baker, born in 1801, 125 years ago. Owner, great-great-grandson, Charles G. Baker.

3. Ladder-Back Chair, Baker family. Owner, Charles G. Baker.

PHILLIPS-KIFER MEAT MARKET

1. Candle Snuffers, Baker family. Owner, Charles G. Baker.

2. Pitchers, old and quaint; grandmother's. Owner, Mrs. Charles G. Baker.

3. Old Gun, Sword, and Pistol. Carried by Alpheus Garrison in Civil War. He afterward became a captain and carried a sword. Owner, granddaughter, Mrs. Charles G. Baker.

4. Brass Candlesticks. Belonged to wife of Capt. Alpheus Garrison. Present owner, granddaughter, Mrs. Charles G. Baker.

5. Bedspreads. 200 years old. Owner, J. W. Gilmer.

6. Old Mirror. 122 years old. Owner, Mrs. Mary E. Gilmer.

7. Original Six-Shooter. Owner, Mr. Brooks.

8. Candleholder, Candle Mold, Pewter Mug. Owner, Mrs. Gilmer.

9. Money Jug. Owner, Mrs. F. A. Davis.

10. Wool Carder and Saddlebags. Owner, John Reiner.

11. Metal Coffee-Grinder. Used in 1808. Owner, John Reiner.

This list made by Gretta H. Stevens:

S. A. PHILLIPS MUSIC COMPANY

1. Newspapers:
Ulster County Gazette, 1800. Now owned by Ruth McKay.
The World, June 5, 1889, Now owned by D. L. Hill.
Maryland Journal, 1773. Now owned by Mrs. Edward Patterson.
Maryland and Baltimore Journal, 147 years old. Now owned by Mrs. Edward Patterson.

2. Phonograph. 1880. Now owned by S. A. Phillips.

3. Confederate Money. Now owned by J. H. Quenzel.

4. Homespun Cloth. Made by Mrs. Sant Morgan. Now owned by Mrs. Forest D. Fleming.

5. Shoe Last. 75 years old.

6. Glass Bowl. 100 years old. Now owned by Mrs. Lillian Phillips.
7. Small Dish. Over 125 years old. Now owned by Mrs. Ethel Cross.
8. Eyeglasses. Almost 100 years old. Now owned by Mrs. J. W. Moon, 683 Willey Street.
9. Cigar Chest. 150 years old. Now owned by Mrs. Olive L. Powell.
10. Meat Plate. Over 100 years old. Now owned by Mrs. J. W. Fell, 194 Highland Avenue.
11. Spanish-American War Souvenirs. Owned by S. A. Phillips.

SELBY SHOE STORE

1. Sport Model Shoes. 40 years old. Now owned by L. T. Lancaster.
2. Bootjack. Over 100 years old. Now owned by Mrs. M. E. Taylor, Grand Street.

REINER AND CORE

1. Airplane View of Morgantown. The B. & O. Railroad. Now owned by Mrs. R. D. Hennen.
2. View of Flood of 1888. Now owned by Mrs. R. D. Hennen.
3. View of Front Street, Years Ago. Now owned by Mrs. R. D. Hennen.
4. Handmade Arithmetic. Mrs. D. C. Clark, Spruce Street.
5. Fork. Used 100 years ago. Now owned by Mrs. D. C. Clark.
6. Jug. Used 100 years ago. Now owned by Mrs. D. C. Clark.
7. Horse Pistol. 1848. Now owned by E. O. Wells.
8. First Cap Pistol. Now owned by E. O. Wells.
9. Handmade piece of Tapestry, made in the Revolutionary days. Now owned by Mrs. R. D. Hennen.
10. Teapot (Revolutionary days). Now owned by Mrs. B. H. Maderia, Hotel Maderia.
11. Fur Cap. Mrs. D. C. Clark.
12. Lady's Hat. Mrs. D. C. Clark.
13. Cover Lids. Handmade. Very old. Now owned by P. P. Reiner.
14. Clock. Made either in 1785 or 1800. Now owned by Mrs. D. C. Clark.

15. Handwoven Picture. Made by Hannah Bunder in 1832. Now owned by P. P. Reiner.

SUNLIGHT PASTRY KITCHEN

1. Lantern from Germany. Very old. Now owned by William Gritzman, 453 Clark Street.
2. Photo from Germany. 100 years old.
3. Plate from England. Very old.
4. Flowered Vase from England. Very old.
5. Silver Teapot. Presented in 1842. Now owned by Otto Koontz, Wall Street.
6. Inkwell. 150 years old. Now owned by Mrs. R. E. Warman.
7. Plate. 100 years old. Now owned by Mrs. A. O. Warman.
8. Handwrought Wooden Bowl and old-time Chopping Knife. Now owned by Mrs. R. A. Warman.
9. Sugarbowl and Plate. 125 years old. Now owned by Mrs. Lona Graham.
10. Sugarbowl. 200 years old. Now owned by Mrs. George Schaefer, Richwood Avenue.
11. Dish. 150 years old. Now owned by Mrs. George Schaefer, Richwood Avenue.
12. Waffle Iron. Very old. Now owned by Mrs. R. R. Chrisman, 116 Wagner Road.
13. Crockery Cakepan. 80 years old. Formerly owned by Mrs. Col. James Evans.
14. Picture of Hannah Warman, great-grandmother of A. E. Warman, 95 years old when she died.
15. Jar. Over 100 years old. Now owned by Mrs. B. S. Rucker.
16. Spelling Book. Published by W. S. Haven, 29 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1851. Now owned by Mrs. Geo. Schaefer.

WHITESIDE AND COMPANY

1. Tray. 135 years old. Now owned by Mrs. Lewis Thomas, 501 Locust Avenue.
2. Powder Horn. Now owned by Mrs. Eula Hill.
3. Book, published in 1818. Now the property of Mrs. S. M. Whiteside.

4. Old Pin and Earrings, partly made of human hair.
5. Flute. 175 years old.
6. Pen. 50 years old.
7. Newspaper (*Kinderhook Magician and Allegheny Hornet*), published September 28, 1836.
8. Paper Knife and Scissors. 75 years old.
9. Lantern. 125 years old. Now owned by Mrs. J. R. Bowie.
10. Candle Snuffers. 125 years old. Now owned by Mrs. W. E. Sheauly.
11. Old Plate. 100 years old. Now owned by Mrs. W. E. Means.
12. Russian Samovar. 150 years old. Now owned by Mrs. W. J. Kay.
13. Doleman and Dress. Over 100 years old. Now owned by Mrs. Walter Bowie.
14. Cup and Saucer, 85 years old. Silver Spoons, 150 years old. Now the property of Mrs. C. M. Brosins.
15. Wick Lamp. 150 years old. Now the property of Mrs. Rudolph S. Stoyer.
16. Pitcher. 125 years old. Now the property of Mrs. W. E. Means.
17. Old Reel. Now the property of Mr. Carl E. Crawford.
18. Silver Mug from Philadelphia Centennial in 1876. Now owned by Mrs. M. Houge.
19. Sampler. Made by Eliza Judkins, 12 years old, Feb. 8, 1825. Now over 101 years old. Now owned by Mrs. C. M. Brosins.
20. Old Kettle. Now owned by Mrs. Carl Crawford.
21. Dress. More than 100 years old. Now owned by Mrs. D. C. Reay.
22. Flintlock Gun. 1812. Now owned by Mr. W. C. Kelley.
23. Quilt. 90 years old. Now owned by Mrs. W. C. Kelley.
24. Turnkey. Over 150 years old. Used for pulling teeth. Property of L. E. Tucker.
25. Candle Snuffers, Key and Wallet. Over 100 years old. Property of L. E. Tucker.
26. Pitchfork. Over 100 years old. Used by Jonathan Miller. Property of Mrs. Estella Smith, Kingwood Street.
27. Old Bed. Call Wayne Cox for information. This bed is very old.

The following antiques were collected by Mrs. Conner, a teacher in the Central School building. Please call her for information.

1. Cradle. Made for Sarah Wells, of Greensburg, West Moreland County, Pennsylvania, about 125 years ago. Property of Mr. J. B. Donely.
2. Money Scale. Used 100 years ago to test whether money was genuine. Property of Mary Louise Grumbein.
3. Lace Handkerchief. 60 years old. Made by hand by the daughter of a great Italian leader that fought for the independence of Italy. Property of Mary Giordano.
4. Spoons and Pan, over 100 years old. Teakettle and Wine Cup, 150 years old. Property of Joe Possner.
5. Mortar and Pestle. Was used over a hundred years ago for grinding corn. Now the property of Joe Possner.
6. Chemise. Was part of the trousseau of the great-great-grandmother of Patty Simpson. It is home-spun, woven, and handmade.
7. Shoes. Were worn by a lady forty years ago. Property of Patty Simpson.
8. Cloisonne Vase. Is perhaps the oldest article we have. Belongs to Patty Simpson.
9. Spoons. Date before 1850. They were presented by Janice Poling, Joe Possner, Esther Lusebrink, and Frank Austin.
10. Wedding Gifts to Mrs. Giordans in Milan, Italy, in 1900.
11. Bullet Molds. Were used during the Civil War. They belong to Harold Holmes and Kenneth Shuman.
12. Plate of Pewter. Was used by the great-great-grandfather of Harold Morgan.
13. Gun. Used in the Revolution. Property of Max Mathers.
14. Shot Pouch and Powder Horn. Used during the Civil War. Property of Leonard Hess.
15. Pitcher. Nearly 200 years old. Property of Vivian Scarford.
16. Knot from a tree. Property of Curtis Turner.
17. Shot Pouch. Used in the War of 1812. Property of Curtis Turner.
18. Basket. 150 years old. Property of Curtis Turner.
19. Gun. Used by the great-great-grandfather of Leonard Hess.

20. Hand-Embroidered Scarf. Was brought from the Philippines in 1900. Property of Edith Cooper.

21. Kimono. Was brought from China in 1900. Property of Edith Cooper.

22. Gun. Was used in the Revolution. Property of Dorothy Lough.

23. Gun. Was used in the Revolution. Property of Dorothy Lough.

24. Needles and Holder. Were used by the great-great-grandmother of Lulu Andy.

25. Glass Pitcher, on which is the design of Queen Victoria's first dress from the United States. Property of Edith Cooper.

26. Pitcher. 70 years old. Property of Elizabeth Evans.

27. Pink Plate of Willowware. Property of Vivian Scarford.

28. Blue Plate of Willowware. Property of Vivian Scarford.

29. Jar. Made at Greensboro more than 75 years ago.

30. Basket. Over 100 years old. Property of Dennis and Vivian Scarford.

31. Dish. Over 200 years old. Property of Vivian Scarford.

32. Shawl. Is home-spun and home-woven; the weave is honeydew. Over 100 years old. Property of Connie Shahan.

33. School Bell. 75 years old. Property of Mrs. T. E. Powell.

34. Watch. Carried by an ancestor of Dr. King through the Civil War.

35. Hat. Worn about the year of 1890. Property of Kathryn Hartley.

36. *Cosmopolitan,* published in 1893. Property of Sara Bobbs.

37. Industrial number of *New Dominion*, depicting Morgantown in 1906. Property of Sara Bobbs.

38. Silk Shawl. Woven by the great-great-grandmother of Martha Cobun.

39. *Progressive First Reader.* Dated 1855. Owned and used by a descendant of Zackquill Morgan.

40. Whale Bone. Was used like a corset stay and worn in a girl's dress more than a hundred years ago.

41. Picture shows High Street soon after Court House was built. Property of Herman Conner.

42. Bowl. Over 200 years old. Property of Herman Long.

43. Corn-Cutter. Came from the attic of the Morgan homestead. Property of Louis Powell.

44. Bayonet. Used in the Civil War. Property of Monroe Brothers.

45. Bowl. Of genuine wedgewood. Property of June Gidley.

46. Handmade Scissors. Over a hundred years old. Property of Martha Cobun.

47. First Reading Book. 100 years old. Property of Violet Feathers.

48. Watch. Carried by the great-grandfather of Ruth Allison during the Spanish-American War.

49. Surgeon's Case. Used by the great-great-uncle of Katherine Johnson in the Civil War.

50. Violin. Belonged to Henry, the grandson of Zackquill Morgan. Over 100 years old. Property of Mary Louise Woodhull.

51. Hand-Painted Plate. Over 100 years old. Property of Kathryn Blaney.

52. Watch. Nearly 200 years old. Its key is used at the back. Property of Kathryn Blaney.

53. Quilt. 50 years old. Property of Mrs. T. S. McIntire.

54. Guest Quilt. First used in 1820. Property of Freddie Carspecken.

55. Knives. Once belonged to a Philippino, who used them for protection. Property of James Robinson.

56. Brass Basket. About 75 years old. Property of James Robinson.

57. War Implement. Surely dated back to the Norsemen. Property of Bobby Trotter.

58. Gun. Dates back to the Civil War. Property of Kenneth Shuman.

59. Pouch and Powder Horn. Date back to 1850. Property of Kenneth Shuman.

60. Fencing Foils. Used early in 1800. Property of Billy Carlin.

61. Jacket. Worn in Milan, Italy, twenty years ago, by Mrs. Giordano.

62. Gray Dress. Was worn at the wedding of Mary Giordano's parents in Italy in 1900.

63. Slippers. Were the bridal shoes of the great-grandmother of Elizabeth Malamphy.

64. Coverlet. Made by the mother and grandmother of Mr. S. S. Lynch in 1831. Property of Lemont Baritelle.

65. Quilt. First used in 1846. Property of Lemont Baritelle.

66. Napkin. 50 years old. Property of Margaret Windler.

67. Shawl. Spun and woven by Lucille Michael's great-great-grandmother over a hundred years ago.

68. Bead Belt. Made by an Indian. Property of Junior Devore.

69. Fruit Knife. Dates back four generations. Property of Herbert King.

70. Suit. Worn 90 years ago by the great-great-grandmother of Betty Malamphy.

71. Inkwell. Was on the table when the Declaration of Independence was signed. Property of Maxwell Alcott.

72. Miss Beecher's Geography. Dated 1833. Property of Maxwell Alcott.

73. Stone Pipe. Smoked by an Indian. Property of Elizabeth Marshall.

74. Dutch Girls and Boy. 75 years old. Property of Violet Evans.

75. Shawl. Was brought from Wales in 1850. Property of Violet Evans.

76. Plate. Was a gift to the great-great-grandmother of Mrs. Malamphy.

77. Candle Snuffers. Property of Patty Simpson and Betty Malamphy.

78. Plate. Was a wedding gift sixty years ago. Property of Lucille Michael.

79. Egg Set. Knife and fork are 70 years old. Property of Margaret Windler.

80. Wooden Compass. Is nearly 200 years old. Property of Chester Lucas.

81. Auger and Sugar-Tree Tapper. Were hand-forged more than 150 years ago. Property of Chester Lucas.

82. Plate. About 150 years old. Property of Mrs. J. T. West.

83. Dish. Of genuine wedgewood. Property of Betty Malamphy.

84. Swords. Were taken away from Philippinos, who believed that if they could kill a Christian they were sure of heaven. Property of Junior Devore.

85. Plate. Dates back to 1876. Property of Violet Evans.

86. Bible. Over 100 years old. Property of Blanche Wharton.

87. Goldsmith's "Animated Nature." Is dated 1795. Property of Helen Klingel.

88. Texas Ranger's Belt. Was worn nearly a hundred years ago. Property of Meloy Steel.

89. Razor. Was used for shaving soldiers in the Civil War by Howard Fortney's great-grandfather.

90. Nursing Bottle. Came from the attic of the Morgan homestead. It had attached to it a long rubber hose, at the end of which was the baby.

91. Vases. Came from Italy and were displayed at the Centennial in 1876. Property of Margaret Blair.

92. Blue Dish. Was brought from Ireland in 1815. Property of Juanita Mills.

93. Plate. Nearly 400 years old. Property of Edith Cooper.

94. Banjo. Was brought by Neil Davis. It is over 150 years old.

95. Vase. 200 years old. Property of Mary Koontz.

96. Tobacco Pouch. Used by a Virginia gentleman 80 years ago. Property of Charlotte Tiffany.

97. Beer Mug. Used in Germany 200 years ago. Property of Mary Koontz.

98. Stone Pitcher. At least 250 years old. Property of Kathleen Stone.

99. Chair. Over 100 years old. Property of Frank Austin.

100. Sword. Used in Civil War.

101. Nail Puller. Used over 150 years ago. Property of Frank Austin.

102. Candle Mold. Used by the ancestors of Frank Austin.

103. Purse. Made by Indian girl. Property of Virginia Deaner.

104. Sugar Bowl. Of willow. 200 years old. Property of Herman Long.

105. Hackle. For combing flax or wool. Property of Herman Long.

106. Plate. Of willow. Property of Vivian Scarford.

107. Shot Pouch. Used during the Civil War. Property of Leonard Hess.

McVICKERS DRY GOODS STORE

1. Quilt. Was pieced by a granddaughter of Col. Zackquill Morgan, Mrs. Lavina Morgan Blout, before crossing the plains with covered-wagon train in 1859. Property of Mrs. Emma Tibbs.
2. Powder Horn. Belonged to James McVicker over 150 years ago.
3. Picture of James C. McGrew and wife, Persis Hagans McGrew.
4. Shawl. Belonged to Mrs. William Pride. Bought in T. Pickenpaugh's store over 75 years ago.
5. Horn. Was found after the Battle of Antietam, and was given to Captain G. W. McVicker.
6. Candlestick. Belonged to Permelia McNamar McVicker.
7. Teapot and Cup-Plate. From the Harrison Hagans home in Brandonville, W. Va. Property of Mrs. S. M. Hermans.
8. Paisley Shawl. 150 years old. Property of Mrs. Gertrude Cochran.
9. Sampler. Made by Mrs. James C. McGrew at the age of 7 years.
10. Meat Platter. 75 years old. Property of Mrs. Gertrude Cochran.
11. Spanish Shawl. Property of Mrs. Gertrude Cochran.
12. Picture of Dr. and Mrs. M. L. Casselberry.
13. Photograph of Mrs. Francis Hermans, when bobbed hair was in style 66 years ago.
14. Sword. Used by Capt. George W. McVicker in the Civil War.
15. *Peterson's Fashion Magazine.* Published in 1864.
16. Spectacles. 100 years old. Worn by Mrs. Harrison Hagans.

This list made by Roxie Darby:

COMMERCIAL BANK

1. Two Guns and Holster. Age unknown.
2. Canteen. Found in Shenandoah Valley, near Harper's Ferry, W. Va. Property of R. A. West.
3. Old Musket Lock. Found in Potomac River at Harper's Ferry, W. Va. Property of R. A. West.

4. Medals. Found on field where General Miles, a Union officer, surrendered a force of men to Stonewall Jackson with an army half the size of Miles', on Bolivar Heights, near Harper's Ferry, W. Va.

5. One of the First Lanterns with Glass Globe. Property of George Willard.

6. Key. Was found in a dungeon cell in an old abandoned fort in Pensacola, Florida, and was brought to Morgantown in 1907 by George Willard. It is probably 140 years old.

7. Half-Cent. 117 years old.

8. Flax Hackle. Property of Vaughn Holmes.

9. Pewter Bowl and Candle Snippers.

10. Ten-Cent Piece. Has been in possession of James A. Comley for 45 years.

11. Old Money. W. C. Kelley.

12. Campaign Button, 1860. Tintype of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin. Lent by W. V. Huckle.

13. Old Indian Hatchet. Presented to L. D. Boyles' father by an old Indian chief. Over 200 years ago.

14. Original Patent of 400 acres of land on Booth Creek, Clinton District, from Governor Brooke of Virginia, 1790. Lent by Sanford McBee, Uffington, W. Va.

15. Old Money. Commercial Bank.

BOSTON CONFECTIONERY COMPANY

1. Old Clock. 100 years old. Owned by Miss Mary Price.

2. Flute. 150 years old. Property of Miss Mary Price.

3. Riding Whip. 130 years old. Property of Miss Mary Price.

4. Pocketbook. 130 years old. Property of Miss Mary Price.

5. Old Money. Property of Minter L. Wilson.

RECREATION POOL ROOM

(Display by courtesy of Edward McNeil and W. L. Jenkins.)

1. One of first pistols made by Colts Arms Company; .41 calibre.

2. Sword used in Franco-Prussian War.

3. Violin Stainer. Made in Germany in 1716. 210 years old. Owned by C. L. Thompson.

4. A Real Irish *Shillalah* or *Shillaly*. Gotten in Lakes of Killarney in Ireland in 1908 by the owner, Edward N. McNeill. Made of Irish bogwood.
5. Boat Jack. Very old.
6. Swords.
7. Pistols.
8. Combs. Made of dogwood.
9. Pipes. Cherrywood.
10. Sheepskin Deed. 1842 Virginia seal.
11. Chair Cane. Over 100 years old.
12. Ammunition Pouch. Very old.
13. Cannonball.
14. Face carved on cocoanut shell.

CITY MEAT MARKET

1. Coverlet. Over 75 years old. Property of Mrs. Yoder.
2. Quilt. Over 200 years old. Property of Mrs. D. E. Sanders.
3. Cane. Great-grandmother's; over 120 years old.
4. Powder Pouch. Over 120 years old.
5. Bolo Knife. Captured in Philippino War by Major Shaw. Given to Mr. Bosworth by him. Property of Mr. Bosworth.
6. Army Pistol. Age unknown. Property of Miss Mary Prickett.
7. Sword. General B. V. Kelley. Property of Mrs. D. E. Sanders.
8. Full-Stock Rifle and Half-Stock. Great-grandfathers, Richard Prickett. Over 120 years old. Property of C. B. Prickett.
9. Shoulder Pads. First General wounded in Civil War. Property of D. E. Sanders.
10. Grandfather's Cane. Over 150 years old. Property of C. B. Prickett.
11. Old Clock. All wheels and parts wooden. Over 100 years old. Property of C. B. Prickett.
12. Yardstick. Over 125 years old. Property of Miss Mary Prickett.
13. Cane. Great-grandfather's. Over 125 years old. C. B. Prickett.
14. Hat Rack. Made by Sioux Indians; given to Mr. Bosworth by Chief Little Bear. Property of Mr. Bosworth.

15. Coverlet. 125 years old. Mrs. J. O. Prickett. Property of Mr. J. O. Prickett.
16. Pewter Spoon. Age unknown. Property of Miss May Prickett.
17. Vanity Case. 100 years old. Property of Miss May Prickett.
18. Ink Bottle. Age unknown. Property of Mrs. J. O. Prickett.
19. Forks. Among first used. Property of Miss May Prickett.
20. Shuttle. 100 years old. Property of C. B. Prickett.
21. Shucking Peg. 75 years old. Property of C. B. Prickett.
22. Great-Grandmother's Cup and Saucer. Property of C. B. Prickett.
23. Teapot. 125 years old. Mrs. Ben. McElroy.
24. Lantern. Age unknown. Property of Mrs. Yoder.
25. Cream Pitcher. 150 years old. Property of Frank Prickett.
26. Bullet Molds. 125 years old. May Prickett.
27. Father's Picture. 62 years old. C. B. Prickett.
28. Grandfather's Cup and Saucer. C. B. Prickett.
29. Glasses. 125 years old. May Prickett.
30. Powder Can. Carried in 1776.
31. Pewter Plate. Age unknown. May Prickett.
32. Wine Bottle. Age unknown. May Prickett.
33. Coverlet. 75 years old. Property of Mrs. Yoder.
34. Scissors. 100 years old. C. B. Prickett.
35. Shucking Peg. 50 years old. C. B. Prickett.

H. C. BAKER HARDWARE COMPANY

1. Swords. Fred Hough.
2. Cavalry Sabre. Carried by Captain H. H. Hoffman through the Civil War.
3. Bullet Mold. Used during Civil War by Colonel Frances W. Thompson.
4. Watch. Brought from England in 1841, carried in 1845 to California to hunt gold. Then to Australia-England. Still keeps good time.
5. Jar. Given to Miss Sarah A. Jacobs, 50 years ago, by Mrs.

(Major) Mills, who was a grandmother of Ruth C. Wood, also sister of Judge Berkshire.

6. Gold-lined Sugarbowl. Handed down to Mrs. Samuel Bennett by her mother-in-law in Yorkshire, England. Mrs. Bennett brought it to America in 1841. It is now the property of Mrs. Sarah A. Jacobs, a daughter of Mrs. Samuel Bennett. Mrs. Jacobs is 87 years old.
7. Blue China Set. 75 years old. Property of Mrs. Samuel Bennett, mother of Mrs. Sarah A. Jacobs.
8. Sabre. Carried by Colonel James Evans, 7th W. Va. Infantry, War of Rebellion. Owned and lent by James Evans Dille, Jr., Evansdale, W. Va.
9. Revolver. Used by Colonel Francis W. Thompson in the Civil War.
10. Sword. Carried by father in Civil War. James Koontz.
11. Bread Toaster. 100 years old. James Koontz.
12. Navy Flintlock Revolver. Ham Snuff Box. Property of J. H. McDermott.
13. Gun. J. A. Johnson.
14. Old Dutch Oven. Mrs. E. L. Emory.
15. Fruit-Cake Dish. O. H. Dille.
16. Candle Mold. O. H. Dille.
17. Record of Minor Family, 1340 A. D. to 1680 A. D. John L. Johnson.
18. Bill Folder. Fred Hough.
19. Old Morgantown Jail Key. Fred Hough.
20. Stone Ink Bottle. Pictures of Local Interest. Fred Hough.

MOORE AND PARRIOTT'S PHARMACY

1. Wooden-Wheel Clock. W. E. Lanham.
2. Old Coins. H. L. Selby.
3. Colonial Table. Mrs. J. K. Buchanan.
4. Shell. Picked up on Rich Mountain. B. L. Rucker.
5. Rifle. J. C. Baker.
6. Colt Revolver. Bullet Mold. L. G. Dayton.

6. Broadaxe. Powder Horn. Pistol Holsters. Shotgun. Canteen. Wayne Cox.
7. Indian Skull with arrow through it. Mr. Hill (*New Dominion*).
8. Cane. T. L. Renicke.
9. Rifle, Cane, Pistol, Sword. Joe Menear.
10. Candlesticks. Ruth Meyers.
11. Bamboo Vase. Wood from Cross-Tie of Panama Railway. Masonic Pictures. Property of Phil Cochran.
12. Turnkey. Dr. Daily Martin.
13. Sugarbowl. Cephas Tenant.
14. Silver Spoon and Party Invitation. Mrs. W. H. Moore.

W. F. FREDERICK PIANO COMPANY

1. Old Piano, and Book 162 years old. Property of Jesse Kennedy.

LUCAS PAINT SHOP

1. Blue China Plate. 100 years old. J. C. Emerson.
2. Old Griddle. 106 years old. Mrs. C. W. Turer.
3. Meat Platter. Brought from England in 1812. J. C. Emerson.
4. Picture. Very old. Mrs. Henderson.
5. Glass Dish, Cake Stand. Both 125 years old. Mrs. Henderson.
6. Teapot. J. C. Henderson.
7. Old Musket. 112 years old. William Mundel.

MORGANTOWN HARDWARE COMPANY

1. Flintlock Pistol. Carried by Evan E. Morgan through the Revolutionary War. John H. Morgan.
2. Quilt. Made in 1870. Mrs. Davis.
3. Cake, Fruit and Flower Vase. 78 years old. Mrs. William Zopfi.
4. Bracelet. Worn in 1876. Mr. Cohen.

OSGOOD'S

1. Tan Bonnet. Worn by mother of Mrs. R. H. Edmundson in 1885.
2. Collection of Fans. 1860. Mrs. C. R. Codwise.
3. Lace Shawl. Worn by Mrs. Elizabeth Codwise in 1790.

4. Christening Gown. Worn in 1821; used for four generations. Mrs. Edmondson's children all christened in the gown.
5. Blue Wedding Dress. Worn by Mary DeWitt in 1862. Property of Stella S. White.
6. Black Dress. Worn by Mary Rebecca Marsh in 1800. Property of Mrs. W. J. Malamphy.
7. Card Case, Knitted Cap, Purse.
8. Spinning Wheel of Nancy Norris Baker. 125 years old. Great-grandmother of George C. Baker.
9. Silk Shawl. Worn in 1801. Paisley Shawl. Coat, knitted by Mrs. H. A. Guseman. Mr. George C. Baker.
10. Shoes and Gray Dress. July 6, 1876.
11. Wedding Dress and Shoes. Bought year of Philadelphia Centennial. Worn by------?------at her Golden wedding anniversary, July 6, 1926.
12. Brooch. Owned by Mrs. Purinton for 60 years.
13. Hat. Worn by Grandmother. 75 years. Mrs. Leroy Taylor.
14. A Quilt. Flax raised on farm of Betsy Blair in 1811 was spun and quilted by her. Flower-pot design; all raised work. Very rare.

SCHERR'S BOOK STORE

1. Ornaments of Dogs. More than 200 years old. Mrs. J. B. Evans.
2. Quilt and Old Samples. Martha Eddy Taylor.
3. Red-and-Brown Quilt. Martha Eddy Taylor.
4. Bible. Published in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. George C. Baker.
5. Old Album. Mrs. George C. Baker.
6. Red-and-Blue Quilt. Martha Eddy Taylor.
7. Paisley Shawl. Mrs. J. E. Mattingly.
8. Powder Horn and Shot Pouch. Very old. Belonged to ancestors of Mrs. R. A. Lough.
9. Candlestick and Snuffers. Mrs. R. A. Lough.
10. Spoon, belonging to set of six made from silver money which Captain Philip Pindall received for his services in the Revolutionary War and brought by him to his wife upon his return home. He settled in Monongalia County, following his service in the French and Indian War. Mrs. R. A. Lough.

11. Lutheran Hymnal. Printed in 1857. Mrs. Fred Schmeichel.

12. Teapot, belonging to Mrs. Hannah Pindall, wife of Jacob Pindall, who bought lots Nos. 100 and 102 from Zackquill Morgan when Morgan's Town was laid out in 1785, and kept a tavern there in 1799. Mrs. R. A. Lough.

13. Plate, belonging to wedding china of Mr. and Mrs. Job Musgrave, married in Monongalia County in 1807.

14. Bible. Very old. David Reger.

15. Old Plaid Shawl. Martha Eddy Taylor.

16. Sugar Box. Martha Eddy Taylor.

17. Old Chair. Martha Eddy Taylor.

18. Old Brass-and-Leather Bellows. Mrs. Lillian Evans Bolton.

19. Antique Russian Chair and Armlets. Mrs. Benton Hall.

20. Collar-and-Cuff Set. 60 years old. Embroidered by Mrs. Mary Eakin Spragg, mother of Mrs. Benton Hall.

21. Old-Fashioned Iron. Used to iron clothes by placing hot coals in cup. Mrs. J. B. Evans.

22. Mate Cuya (cup), Bombilla (straw). Used to drink tea made from the leaves of the Brazilian holly. Mrs. Benton Hall.

23. Pitcher. Over 200 years old. Mrs. J. B. Evans.

24. Plate. More than 150 years old. Mrs. Benjamin Oppenheimer.

25. Spring Seat. Miss Hennie Dille.

26. Picture. Made by Miss Louise Werninger; presented to Miss Persis Hagans in 1831, mother of Mrs. Hermans. Mrs. S. M. Hermans.

27. Spanish Oil Bottle. Brought to America in the time of Columbus; later used as a ventilating Tili under the floor of the Santa Clara Mission in Havana, Cuba. Mrs. Benton Hall.

28. Bow and Arrows. American Indian from south part of Chile. These Indians have never been defeated. Mrs. Benton Hall.

29. Account Books. Formerly property of Abraham Ice, 1817. A. C. Ice.

30. Confederate Money. Martha Eddy Taylor.

31. Scarf. More than 100 years old. Miss Jennie Dille.

32. Bowl. Over 100 years old. Mrs. S. M. Hermans.

33. Cacharro Auracanian Drinking Cup. (Indian of South Chile.) Mrs. Benton Hall.

34. Grecian Marble Inkstand. Over 100 years old. Theodore Delardas.

35. Water Pot. From Brazil; used by workmen and hotels. Mr. Benton Hall.

36. Table belonging to Mrs. Thomas P. Ray, grandmother of Mrs. Gillie E. Dille.

37. Sampler. Made by Mrs. Sarah Smith, great-aunt of Miss Jennie Dille.

38. Swedish Vase. 150 years old.

39. Shawl. Worn by Mrs. Gocke, mother of Mrs. J. E. Mattingly.

40. Old-Fashioned Album. E. R. Brothers.

41. Cane. Over 100 years old. Raymond Rose.

This list made by Catherine Wolfe:

ELECTRIC STORE

1. Lantern. 1764.

2. Rifle. 100 years old. Property of Mr. O. M. Riggs.

3. Coffee Grinder and Stove. 135 years old. Brought over from Greece. Property of Mr. Samuel Hellin of the Model Shoe Shop.

4. Old Serving Tray. Made by J. H. Lamhart, Connellsville, Pa. Property of J. H. Lamhart.

5. Oil Lamp. 1762. Belonged to great great grandfather of Nellie Weltner Bush. Property of Nellie Weltner Bush.

DUNCAN'S RUG STORE

1. Stone Hatchet. Found 20 feet under ground, Branchland, W. Va. Name not given.

2. Cups and Saucers. At one time property of the great-great-grandmother of Adda M. Areford, Mrs. Hearer Jefferson. Property of Adda M. Areford.

3. Forceps. Used for pulling teeth in 1800. Property of C. E. Zine.

4. Homespun Linen. Woven in 1856. Property of Mrs. Thompson.

5. Likeness Picture. Taken in 1864. Owner unknown.

6. Plate. Over 100 years old. Property of Mrs. Christney, Beechurst Avenue.

7. Rifle. 100 years old. Property of Andrew S. Areford.

8. Leather Suit Case. Made in Philadelphia, sold in San Francisco, Cal. in 1865. Property of C. H. Duncas.

9. Goblet. 150 years old. Property of Mrs. Christney, Beechurst Avenue.

10. Very Old Coat. Worn during the Civil War. Property of C. E. Zinn.

11. Pewter Tankard. Part of Church in 1784. Belonged to David Morgan. Property of great-great-grandson of David Morgan. Mr. Darby (Prof.)

12. Sword of Colonel John Morgan, son of David Morgan, nephew of Zackquill Morgan. Property of Mr. Darby (Prof.)

13. Wine Glass. Possession of Albert Gallatin at one time. Used at a dinner given by Marquis De La Fayette, grandfather of John Morgan.

14. Bible. 125 years old. Property of F. L. Conn.

FRANK E. CONNER

1. Candleholders. 300 years old. Property of Mrs. Conner.

2. Picture. 137 years old. Property of Gail Hare McLane.

3. Knapsack. Used in the Civil War. Property of Mr. Bowers.

FREDERICK AND RENICK

1. Russian Samovar. Brought over from Russia. Property of Mr. Arch Deacon.

JONES DRESS SHOP

1. Spinning Wheel. Very old. Property of Mrs. Rogers.
2. Pewter Plate. Age Unknown. Property of Mrs. Rogers.

3. Counterpane. One hundred and fifty years old. Property of Mrs. Rogers.

4. Marble-top Table. Age unknown. Mrs. John Weltner.

5. Dress, Shoes and Mitts. Very old. Property of Mrs. M. J. Malamphy.
6. Paisley Shawl. Age unknown. Property of Mrs. J. F. Rodeheaver.
7. White Silk Handmade Scarf. 130 years old. Property of Mrs. Carmen Ireland.
8. Several old Bibles. Age unknown. Owners unknown.
9. Plates. Made in Germany. Very old. Property of Mrs. M. W. Gamble.
10. Silver Spoons and Forks. 106 years old. Property of Mrs. M. W. Gamble.
11. Black Shawl. 125 years old. Brought over from Ireland. Property of Mrs. U. R. Smith.

LAIDLEY AND SELBY

Entire list, property of Mrs. Geo. Rogers:

1. Old Arithmetic Book. Bark cover. 1775.
2. Spinning Wheel. Very old.
3. Lottery Ticket signed by George Washington.
4. Book used by Commanding Officer of troops near Harper's Ferry, West Virginia.
5. Antique Lamp. Used at Brownstown, after 1800.
6. Leter Case. Very old. 1774.
7. Iron Kettle and Laddle.
8. Old Wolf Trap. 125 years old.
9. Scales for weighing doses of calomel for slaves in 1850.
10. Sliver Forks and Spoons. Very old.
11. Beaded Bags and Old Jewelry
12. Doll Cradle and Wax Doll.
13. Paisley Shawl.
14. Handmade Lace.
15. Chintz Quilt. 1730.
16. Old China Ware. Pitchers and etc.

17. Variety of Old Pictures.
18. Variety of Old Pitchers.
19. Variety of Old Vases.
20. Old Platters.
21. Old Albums.
22. Candle Mold.
23. Old Bread Toaster.
24. Kettle to boil eggs.
25. Spring padlock.
26. Stone from Old Church. One of the first in this country.

NEY AND HOWARDS MEN'S SHOP

1. Shawl. Very old. Property of Mrs. O. W. Rogers.
2. Cradle used by Frank Vandervart at time of War of 1812. Property of Frank E. Fleming.
3. Parasol and Fan Combination. Belonged to Drusilla Morgan, 100 years ago, a descendant of Zackquill Morgan.
4. Clock. 100 years old. Property of Mrs. J. N. Ney.
5. Two Pairs of Baby Shoes. Over fifty years old. Property of Mrs. J. N. Ney.
6. Old Pistol. Exact age unknown. Property of Mrs. J. N. Ney.

McVICKERS STORE

1. Shuttle, Bobbin, and Swift. Used for weaving silk. Property of McVickers.
2. Meat Platter. 75 years old. Property of Mrs. Gertrude Cochran.
3. Spanish Shawl. Very old. Property of Mrs. Gertrude Cochran.
4. Sampler made by Mrs. James McGrew at the age of seven. Property of Mrs. James McGrew.
5. Youth's Companion 1839. Property of Mrs. J. R. Trotter.
6. Box made by Kimberly of Brandonville in 1829.
7. Petterson's Fashion Magazine in 1864. Property of McVickers.

8. Paisley Shawl. 150 years old. Mrs. Gertrude Cochran.
9. Platter. 75 or 80 years old. Property of Mr. McVickers.
10. Dress bought in Paris 35 years ago. Property of McVickers.
11. Spinning Wheel. Very old. Property of McVickers.
12. Sword used in Battle of Gettysburg. Property of Mrs. J. M. Reed.
13. Sword used by Capt. Geo. W. McVickers during the Civil War. Property of the McVickers.
14. Candle Sticks. Very old. Property of McVickers.
15. Quilt. Pieced by grand-daughter of Colonel Zackquill Morgan in 1859. Loaned by Mrs. Lavina Morgan.
16. Bugle Horn. Found after Battle of Antietam. Given to Capt. McVickers. Property of the McVickers.
17. Sword used by Capt. Alex Wells in Revolutionary War.
18. Powder Horn over 150 years old. James McVickers.
19. Teapot and Cup and Plate. From Harrison Hagans Home, Brandonville, W. Va. Property of Mrs. S. M. Heermans.
20. Hat worn by James C. McGrew, Kingwood, W. Va.
21. Candlesticks. 125 years old. Property of Catherine McVickers.
22. Shawl. 75 years old. Property of Mrs. Van Pride.
23. Many Old Deeds. Age unknown.
24. Selection of Old Books published in 1814.

EMERSON'S GROCERY

1. Sword used in Civil War. Property of S. F. Ringer.
2. Hunting Rifle. 1863. Owner unknown.
3. Powder Horn. Name not given.
4. Rifle used by E. H. Pixler. Property of E. O. Bens.
5. Dress worn 40 years ago.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE STORE

1. Plates of Gov. Joseph E. Johnson. Property of Mrs. Pike.
2. Diary found in Battlefield during Civil War by Capt John E. Coffman. Owned by Mrs. Pike.

3. Coverlet. 92 years old. Property of Mrs. Pike.

ROYAL FURNITURE COMPANY

1. Scann Wheel. Property of Mrs. L. B. Wildman.
2. Hall Tree. Very old. Property of Mrs. L. B. Wildman.
3. Cape and Hat. Property of Mrs. L. B. Wildman.
4. Quilt over 100 years old. Property of Mrs. Wildman.
5. Old Hall Tree. Property of Mrs. Wildman, 1082 University Avenue.
6. Spinning Wheel. Over 100 years old. Property of Mrs. Wildman.
7. Fans, Gourd. Over 100 years old. Mrs. Wildman.
8. Spinning Wheel complete. Over 100 years old. Mrs. Wildman.
9. Linen, Old Dishes and Bottles. Over 100 years old. Mrs. Wildman.
10. Linen Table Cloth. Over 100 years old. Mrs. Wildman.
11. Water Jug. Very old. Mrs. Wildman.
12. Wool Blanket. Over 100 years old. Mrs. Wildman.
13. Shuttle, Wool Carder and Comb and Eye Glasses. 100 years old. Mrs. Wildman.
14. Coverlet. 105 years old.
15. High Chair. 100 years old. Mrs. Geo. Areford, No. 5 Glove St.
16. Quilt. 180 years old. Quilted by Mary Anne Evans Hunt, 1846. Property of Mrs. H. W. Hunt.
17. Four Poster Bed. Over 100 years. Property of Dr. Arbogast.
18. Coverlet from family of Robert Ross, 1826, great-great- grandfather of W. W. Bush. Property of W. W. Bush.

This list was made by Agnes Holland.

BRAND'S NEWS STAND

1. Sundial. 145 years old and still gives correct time. Owner, Joe Krepps.
2. Clock. 127 years old. First clock in Greene County. Rob-

ert Maple brought it from Boston, Mass. Owner Samuel S. Titus.

3. Silver Dollar. 1796.

THE O. J. MORRISON COMPANY

1. Ledger. 1850. Owner, Mrs. Enola Linton.
2. Pewter Plate. 150 years old. Owned by Mrs. Cobun.
3. Knife and Fork. 200 years old. Owner, Mrs. Richard Thomas.
4. Quilt. 150 years old. Owned by Mrs. H. T. Bracey.
5. Field Glasses used in Civil War.
6. Paper printed on January 4, 1800, giving an account of the burial of General George Washington. Owned by Mrs. H. T. Bracey.
7. Spoon and Knife. 250 years old.
8. Colored Glassware. 100 years old. Owned by Mrs. D. K. Marchand.
9. Watch and Chain. 80 years old.
10. Beaded Bag brought from Valley Forge at the time of the Revolutionary War. Owned by Mrs. Susanna Cobun.
11. Book. 100 years old. Owned by Mrs. Enola Linton.
12. Pitcher. 150 years old. Owned by John Willey.
13. Harper's Bazar Magazine. Printed 1877.
14. Plate. 200 years old. Owned by Mrs. D. K. Marchand.
15. Beer Glass from "Crown Inn," an English Tavern. 200 years old. Owned by Mrs. J. F. Ihli.
16. Plate brought from England in 1820. Owned by Mrs. J. F. Ihli.
17. Quilt. 100 years old. Owned by Mrs. H. Brand.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

1. Picture of the Second National Bank in 1880. The first room was where Hall Brothers Store now stands on High Street.
2. Old Bridal Bit. Found in grading road between Mt. Lookout and Clifftop. Owned by Thoney Pietro.
3. One Cent. 1800. Owned by J. A. Powell.

4. Old Paer and Coin Money. Owned by H. C. Riggs.
5. Violin. 1775. It was made by hand in Italy. Owned by Thoney Pietro.

LOVING FURNITURE COMPANY

1. Bureau. Owned by Alf Smith. Made in Germany about 200 years ago.
2. Coverlet. 175 years old. Owned by D. B. White.
3. Counterpane. 90 years old. It was made by J. F. Loving's great-grandmother. Now owned by J. F. Loving.
4. Bed. 100 years old. Owned by Mrs. George.
5. Child's Doll. 48 years old.
6. Wheat Sickle. Owned by H. H. Davis.
7. Bed. 125 years old. Now owned by Mrs. Fred Ice.
8. Childs Rocker. 80-100 years old. Owned by Mrs. H. H. Davis.

GILMER AND SMITH

1. Old picture. Owned by Mr. J. M. Gilmer.
2. Tin Lantern. Owned by Mrs. E. Dille.
3. Carders. Mrs. Smith.
4. Spinning Wheel. Mrs. Smith.

WEIL'S

1. Shawl. Brought from Switzerland 75 years ago. Owned by Mr. Weil.
2. Plate. Owned by Mrs. E. C. Turner.
3. Gold Watch-Charm. Owned by Mrs. E. C. Turner.
4. Shawl. 200 years old. Mrs. John Bateman, owner.
5. Small Rug. Bought in Germany 45 years ago. Owner, Mr. Weil.
6. Table. 100 years old. Lent by the O. K. Upholstering Company.
7. Clothes. Worn by the young folks of 1800. Now owned by Weil's.
8. China Set. 90 years old. Owned by Mr. Weil.
9. Umbrella. 65 years old. Owned by Mr. Weil.

FEDERAL SAVINGS & TRUST COMPANY

1. Scarf. 200 years old. Now owned by Mrs. Dominic Stiffing.
2. Surveyor's Compass. Used in the construction of the Northwestern Turnpike.
3. Ice Tongs. Owned by Norman Garrison, Core, W. Va.

JOHNSON'S STORE

1. Razor Hone. 155 years old. Owned by C. B. Simmon.
2. Civil War Script. Owned by Tom Protzman.
3. Teapots. 125 years old. Owned by Mrs. H. Carrico.
4. Spinning Wheel. Owned by Dorothea Malone.
5. Old Hatchet. Owned by H. G. Reeder.
6. Spoons from Ireland. 125 years old. Owner, R. G. Reeder.
7. *New Dominion.* 1897. Owner, Leonard Hess.
8. *Morgantown Weekly Post.* 1871. Owner, C. M. Hare.
9. Map of Morgantown Prison Bounds. Owner, Frank Brand, Westover.
10. Flax Hackle. Bert Hildebrand, owner.
11. Flax Hackle. A. L. DeMoss, owner.
12. Discharge of Corporal Elisha McKinney. Owned by Mrs. J. W. Johnson.
13. Lounging Robe. 1860. Owner, Mrs. L. Cox.
14. Muskets. Carried in the Civil War. Owned by:
    1. J. W. Stevenson.
    2. James Holland.
    3. John Poole.
    4. Harry Boyd.
    5. Mrs. J. W. Johnson.
15. Gun. Carried by Bailey Brown, first man killed in the Civil War. Owner, B. Collins.
16. Powder Horn. Owner, Mrs. J. W. Johnson.
17. Powder Horn. Owner, Harry Boyd.
18. Rebel Cavalry Pistol. Owner, B. G. Reeder.
19. Bullets, Bullet Mold, and Spur. Owned by Mrs. J. W. Johnson.
20. Indian Relics. Owner, Harold Chesron.
21. Log Iron. 150 years old. Owner, Bert Hildebrand.

22. Stewpot and Corn Griddle. Owner, Bert Hildebrand.
23. Pewter Plate. Owner, Mrs. Harry Harner.
24. Coins. 500 years old. John D'Agostino, owner.

BUCKNER'S JEWELRY STORE

1. Watch. Brought from England 150 years ago. Owner, M. H. Hoffman.
2. Bullseye Watch. Lent by Marcus Sapp.
3. Teaspoons. 100 years old. Owner, Mrs. L. M. Cox.
4. Man's Purse. More than 100 years old. Owner, Mrs. L. M. Cox.
5. Gun. 100 years old. Owner, B. B. Helmick, 313 Lenhurst Ave.
6. Lamp. 100 years old. Owner, B. B. Helmick, 313 Lenhurst Ave.
7. Old Pitcher. Owner, L. M. Cox.
8. Clock. 534 years old. Owner, H. J. Dewitt.
9. Eyeglasses. Over 100 years old. Owner, Mrs. Buckner.
10. Lamp. 125 years old. Lent by Mrs. Lee Hogan, Green St.
11. Gun. Used in Civil War, and is still in good condition. Owner, Harold Dean, 309 Green St.
12. Candlesticks. 150 years old. Owned by Mrs. Adele DeRoy, Beverly Ave.
13. Bible. Over 150 years old. It was brought from Belgium by Mrs. DeRoy. Owner, Mrs. Adele DeRoy, Beverly Ave.
14. Coffee Mill. Over 200 years old. It was first used in a store in Belgium to grind pepper. It has been in constant use and is now being used every day by Mrs. Adele DeRoy, of Beverly Ave., to grind coffee.
15. Shoe Horn. Over 100 years old. Owned by Mrs. DeRoy of Beverly Ave.
16. Clock. Over 200 years old, and is still running. It is made entirely of wood. Owner, Mr. N. C. Heiskell, 676 Willey St.

HARRY GOLDSMITH

1. Scotch Wine-Cups. 105 years old. Owned by Charles Lazer.

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

1. Old Quilt, Vest, Shoes, and Baby Clothes. Owned by Vandervert.

2. Silver Tea-Set. Owner, Mrs. Urdang.

KROPFF BROS., JEWELERS

1. Clock. Belonged to Col. Reuben Finnell, of Monongalia County. It is over 125 years old. It was given to Robert A. Loar by his daughter, "Aunt" Martha Finnell Eakin, of Jollytown, Pennsylvania, before her death.
2. Clock. Has been in ex-Governor Dawson's family for over 175 years. The works are all made from apple and oak wood. Owner, Robert A. Loar.
3. Watch. 1800. Owner, R. Parker.
4. Early English Pewter. Owner, E. E. Lamb.
5. Pin Cushion. Owner, Michael White.
6. Candlestick. 100 years old. Owner, Michael White.
7. J. Wedgwood Mug. Owner, Michael White.
8. Pipe. Owner, Michael White.
9. Nut Crackers. 100 years old. Made by Thomas Tilson. Owner, Michael White.

FREDLOCK AND REINEKE

1. Eyeglasses. 150 years old. Owner, S. A. Bonner.
2. Gun. Carried by a Mr. Fox through the War of 1812; his son carried it through the Civil War. It also went through Custer's last fight at Little Big Horn. Owner, S. A. Bonner.
3. Miniature Lexicon Dictionary. 1833. Owner, Mrs. W. Guy Crigler.
4. Six One-Cent Pieces, ranging in date from 1818 to 1850.
5. Cane. Found in Forbes' Theater the night A. Lincoln was assassinated.
6. First Fireman Cap in Morgantown. Owner, Chester Reineke.

This list was made by Fern Jenkins:

LYALL'S

1. Roaster. Made in 1850. Owner, Mrs. Stanley Cox, 158 Willey St.
2. Teapot. 200 years old. Owner, R. B. Waters.
3. Sun Dial. Very old. Owner, Prof. Deitrick, Stewartown Road.
4. Old Coffee Mill. Owner, Mrs. Stanley Cox, 158 Willey St.

5. Two Swords. Very old. Owner, Prof. Deitrick, Stewartown Road.
6. Slave Fetter. Owner, W. W. Deitrick, Stewartown Road.
7. *Monongalia Chronicle.* 1828-1832. Owner, W. V. U. Library. Lent by Dr. Arnett, librarian.
8. Caster Set. Made in 1850. Owner, Mrs. Stanley Cox.
9. Quilt. Made in 1851. Owner, Mary D. Waters, 340 Willey St.
10. Silk Muffler. Handed down seven generations. Owner, Mrs. Hacker.
11. English Shawl. Over 100 years old. Owner, Mrs. John Coates, 545 Spruce St.
12. Spinning Wheel. Over 100 years old. Owner, B. W. King, North Willey St.
13. Bread Basket. In family of John White since 1815. Owner, Mrs. Stanley Cox.
14. Table. Made in 1860. Owner, R. B. Waters, 340 Willey St.
15. Birth Certificate. Issued in 1823. Owner, Prof. Deitrick.
16. Bible. Carried by James Vance in the Revolutionary War. Owner, Martha Boughner, 205 Willey St.
17. Doily. Spun, woven and embroidered by Mary Davis Warers, 55 years ago.
18. Sugar Bowl. About 200 years old. Hammered silver, made in England. Owner, Mrs. J. M. Lowe, 248 Willey St.
19. Candle Holder and Wick Trimmer. Very old. Owner, Prof. Deitrick.
20. Bottles that did contain bitters. Supposed to be very old. Owner, Prof. Deitrick.
21. Candle Molds. Very old. Owner, Prof. Deitrick.
22. Rolling Pin. Made by John M. Dawson and given to Mrs. Elizabeth Barthlow for a wedding present, and has been in use 61 years. Owner, Mrs. E. Barthlow, 120 Huff St.
23. Sun Dial. Very old. Owner, Prof. Deitrick.
24. "Charlotte Temple." A novel 124 years old. Lent by Miss Martha Boughner, 205 Willey St.
25. Bag. Made by Indians 75 years ago. Lent by Miss Martha Boughner.

26. "Modern Travels." 169 years old. Lent by E. Boughner, 205 Willey St.

27. *The Daily Monongalian.* First regular daily newspaper ever published in Morgantown. Began publication Feb. 22, 1897, and continued until 1898. Lent by Miss Martha Boughner, 205 Willey St.

P. GIANNONE'S

1. Money. Made from 1863 to 1910. Owner, P. Giannone, 488 Kingwood St.

THE HOME FURNITURE STORE

1. Spinning Wheel. 125 years old. Owner, Mrs. George Short, Evansdale.

2. Chair. Made in 1778. Owner, Mrs. George B. Short.

3. Quilt. 125 years old. Owner, Mrs. George B. Short.

4. Vases. Very old. Owner, Mrs. George B. Short.

5. Table. Over 100 years old. Owner, Mrs. R. C. Cunningham, Weaver St.

6. Chair. 150 years old. Owner, Hattie Pride, Spruce St.

7. Bed. Over 100 years old. Owner, Cole Bros.

8. Quilt. Over 100 years old. Owner, Mrs. Ralph Frankhouser, Cass St.

"THE SPOT"

1. Mortar. Used for grinding coffee, corn, spices, etc. Age unknown. Owner, Mrs. Mona Burgess, 470 Chestnut St.

2. Money. 128 years old. Owner, J. T. Null, 454 High St.

CODDINGTON'S

1. Sword. Was taken off a dead comrade on the battlefield of Gettysburg. Owner, Bill Craft, Jr. (address not known).

2. Gun. 150 years old. It has killed many an Indian. Property of J. G. Bircher.

3. Lamp. 135 years old. Used only by rich people. Owner, James Shaffer, R. F. D. 4, Morgantown, W. Va.

4. Gun. Carried during the Civil War. Owner, James Shaffer.

5. Sugar Bowl. 150 years old. Owner, James Shaffer.

UNIVERSITY PHARMACY

1. Sampler. 100 years old. Owner, Miss Ruth Wood, High St.
2. Sampler. 91 years old. Owner, Florence Keys.
3. Quilt. 70 years old. Owner, Mrs. E. F. Shultz, Willey St.

FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE

1. Shoes. 75 years old. Made by Laird Schoeber and Company. Property of Mrs. Wm. G. Marqua, 642 North High St.

ROYAL FURNITURE STORE

1. Dog Irons. Over 100 years old. Lent by Mrs. L. B. Wildman, 1082 University Ave.
2. Lantern. Over 100 years old. Owner, Mrs. L. B. Wildman.
3. Shopping Basket. 100 years old. Owner, Mrs. L. B. Wildman.
4. Hat Rack. Over 100 years old. Owner, Mrs. L. B. Wildman.
5. Food Chopper. Over 90 years old. Owner, Mrs. L. B. Wildman.
6. Quilt. 100 years old. Owner, Mrs. L. B. Wildman.
7. Dressing Table. Over 100 years old. Owner, Mrs. L. B. Wildman.
8. Old Rocker from family of Robert Jones. Over 150 years old. Owner, Nellie Weltner Bush.
9. Stand Cover. Over 100 years old. Lent by Mrs. Linda Hunt, Van Voorhis, W. Va.

MORGANTOWN FLORIST SHOP

1. Hand-carved Photograph Album. Owner, Mrs. Beatrice Vannoy.
2. Bible. 102 years old. Owner, Mrs. Vannoy.
3. Light Dress, Bed Sheet. Both made in Smyrna, Asia Minor, by Mr. Batlas' mother, 60 years ago. The silkworms were raised by Mrs. Batlas, the thread spun by her, and the spread woven by hand by her.

FAMILY SHOE STORE

1. Hat. Brought from Paris 100 years ago.
2. Float Glass Bowl. 100 years old.
3. Silver Spoon. 300 years old.
   All the property of J. M. Fitch.

4. Spinning Wheel. Owner, Mrs. Del Roy Richards.
5. Hymnal of Church of England. Owner, Mrs. M. W. Davis.
6. Bible. 130 years old. Owner, Mrs. Del Roy Richards.
7. Lambskin Slippers. Made in Greece 100 years ago. Also a Syrup Bowl, used in 1773. Owner, Nancy Hammond.
8. Bombazine Dress. Worn in 1773. Owner, Nancy Hammond.

HALL BROTHERS

1. Lock and Key of the first jail of Monongalia County. Property of E. F. Hall.
2. Spinning Wheel. 150 years old. Owner, E. F. Hall.
3. Necklace. Made of gold picked up during the California gold rush of 1849. Owner, D. L. South.
4. An all-wood Clock, bearing the name of Columbus and the date *anno 1492*. Owned by J. C. Jolliffe.
5. Carved Wooden Cane. Made of wood from Washington state. Owner, Judge J. D. Moore.
6. Executioner's Axe. Made from a model in Jamestown, Va.

A. R. PRICE'S DEPARTMENT STORE

1. Wedding Dress. Worn by Mrs. S. A. Posten, 1893.
2. Wedding Dress. Worn by Mrs. Jennie Cady, 1888.
3. Old Spinning Wheel. Owner, Mrs. Carl Johnson.
4. Collection of Daggers, Swords, Shields, Guns, Spears, and Armor. Collected and owned by Major G. W. Price in the Philippines.

C. W. PHILLIPS

1. Bedspread, Towel, Sheets, and Table Cloth. Woven in 1780. Lent by Mrs. Mary Dille Emory.
2. Engagement Bracelets, Sand Blotter, Real Lustre Cream Pitcher, Binnacle Lamp, Scales for weighing gold, Paisley Shawl, Bracelets about 150 years old.
3. Breastpin. Very rare. Woven from the hair of four women.
4. Pottery. Made by Greenland Thompson.
   All lent by Mrs. Mary Dille Emory.
5. Old-fashioned Jewel Box, old Clock, old Candleholders, Tray, and Snuffers. Owner, Mrs. C. B. Dille.

CHAPTER X.

ORDERS OF COUNTY COURT AND CITY OF MORGANTOWN, APPROVING EXPENDITURES MADE FOR THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL

Members of the County Court

William L. Park, son of Joseph and Susana Park, was born March 1, 1858, in Battelle District, Monongalia County, W. Va. He was raised and educated in the common schools of his district and served as a member of the Board of Education and president of the same for twelve years.

Mr. Park was first married to Miss Albra Davis in 1884. Two children were born to this union, viz: Mrs. Rosa Park Tuttle and Harry Park. In 1902 he married his second wife who was Miss Columbia Simpson.

Mr. Park has always been an active member of the Republican party and served a term as deputy sheriff under the late John B. Wallace. He has the distinction of being the first and only man elected county commissioner from Battelle District and is now the president of the Court.

He takes great pride in having been an agriculturist all his life and still owns and operates a large farm in this county.

He is also a leading and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in his district.

* * *

Thomas Grant Keenan, son of John P. and Nancy Lazzelle Keenan, was born November 29, 1863, in Cass District, Monongalia County, W. Va. He was educated in the common schools of his district and attended the West Virginia University. By occupation a farmer and cattle raiser.

He was married March 21, 1890 to Belinda Bowlby, by whom one son was born, Marl Keenan.

Mr. Keenan was elected a member of the county court in 1920 and served his full term and for three years was president of the court.

He died at his home September 7, 1927.

WAITMAN WILLEY KEENER, son of the late Joseph P. and Nancy C. (Kincaid) Keener, was born February 22, 1861, in Grant District, Monongalia County, Virginia.

He married on July 12, 1883 to Miss Maggie B. Arnett, daughter of the late Francis Marion Arnett.

Mr. Keener is the great-grand son of John Keener, who was with Washington's army when it crossed the Delaware, on that memorable occasion.

He was a stock dealer and raiser, in a large way, for twenty-five years in this and the adjoining state.

He was elected as a member of the county court of Monongalia County in 1924, by a handsome vote. He is the first democratic member of the county court elected for many years prior to said election.

He was educated in our free schools and at the old Monongalia Academy.

County Court Order Made on the Sesqui-Centennial Report

Entered December 17, 1926

This day came Dr. W. C. Kelly, President of the Monongalia Historical Society, a corporation, incorporated under the laws of West Virginia, and made a report to the Court that, at a regular meeting of the said Monongalia Historical Society held in the City of Morgantwn, on Wednesday the Third day of November, 1926, after notice had been duly given to the members of said Society by the Secretary thereof, among other business transacted at said meeting, the President of said Monongalia Historical Society appointed the following Committee, namely; George C. Baker, Chairman, Frank P. Weaver, Thomas Ray Dille, Miss Susan Maxwell Moore and Mrs. Joanna S. Clark, for the purpose of having a history of the Sesqui-Centennial published, and which action of the President of said Society was duly approved at said meeting.

And it appearing from the report made by the President of the said Society that there is a balance of Nine Hundred Six Dollars and Sixty-seven Cents ($906.67) in the hands of Mr. Thomas Ray Dille and Edgar G. Donley, who were appointed by this Court, at a prior term thereof, to receive and disburse the Sesqui-Centennial monies, which were ordered to be paid to said Committee, amounting to Fifteen Hundred ($1500.00) Dollars,

which, together with an appropriation by the City of Morgantown of Seven Hundred and Fifty ($750.00) Dollars, amounted to Twenty-two Hundred and Fifty ($2250.00) Dollars, it is accordingly ordered that the above named Committee, consisting of five members appointed by the Monongalia Historical Society, do proceed to have the history of the Sesqui-Centennial prepared and published, using the balance in the hands of said Dille and Donley, appropriated by this Court after the payment of all proper indebtedness incurred with reference to the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration, with the understanding that the County Court of this County shall not be liable in any way for the expenses incurred in the publishing of said history other than the balance in the hands of the said Dille and Donley, together with any other funds which may be contributed by any person or corporations for the publication of said history.

It is further ordered that the said Dille and Donley, upon a written request from the said Historical Committee above named, or a majority thereof, shall pay out from time to time, as the said Historical Committee shall direct in writing, for the purpose of publishing the said history, until the said balance in the hands of the said Dille and Donley has been used for the purpose aforesaid, and that in the meanwhile the said funds may be kept on 4% interest in some banking institution of this County.

The Court desires to enter upon its record that the Sesqui-Centennial was the most successful celebration ever held in the County.

That the Court is of the opinion that the expenditure incurred by the County and City was a good investment for the citizens and tax payers of the County, in bringing to the Sesqui-Centennial, not only our Chief Executive, Governor Howard M. Gore, but also ex-Governors William A. McCorkle, John J. Cornwell, and Ephraim F. Morgan, and the Presidents or Vice Presidents and the official families of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Pennsylvania Railroad, The Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad and the Monongahela Railroad; that it rekindled the spirit of patriotism in our great country and recreated a civic pride in our county and city; that it was a means of education for all our people, in causing them to bring together and preserve historical papers and valuable heirlooms, which were exhibited in the windows of the business houses and store buildings in the City, and which are of inestimable value;

COUNTY COURT OF MONONGALIA COUNTY, 1926
Thomas G. Keenan, William L. Park, and Waitman Willey Keener

that it cultivated a spirit of good fellowship among all our people, for the common good and the welfare of the county and city; that it will be a great means of preserving the records and history of this county for generations yet unborn.

To John M. Gregg, Clerk of the County Court:

Please enter the foregoing order by and with the unanimous approval of the County Court.

THE COUNTY COURT OF MONONGALIA COUNTY
By W. L. PARKS,
President,
T. G. KEENAN,
W. W. KEENER,
County Commissioners.

* * *

Order Made by the Common Council of the City of Morgantown, West Virginia, on the Sesqui-Centennial Report

This day came George C. Baker, Chairman of the Sesqui-Centennial Committee, of the Monongalia Historical Society, a corporation, incorporated under the laws of West Virginia, and made a report to the Common Council of the City of Morgantown that, at a regular meeting of the said Monongalia Historical Society held in the City of Morgantown, on Wednesday the Third day of November, 1926, after notice had been duly given to the members of said Society by the Secretary thereof, among other business transacted at said meeting, the President, Dr. W. C. Kelly, of said Monongalia Historical Society appointed the following Committee, namely; George C. Baker, Chairman, Frank P. Weaver, Thomas Ray Dille, Miss Susan Maxwell Moore and Mrs. Joanna C. Clark, for the purpose of having a history of the Sesqui-Centennial published, and which action of the President of said Society was duly approved at said meeting.

And it appearing from the report made by the said chairman, that there is a balance of the Nine Hundred and Six Dollars and Sixty-seven cents ($906.67) in the hands of Mr. Thomas Ray Dille and Mr. Edgar G. Donley, who were appointed by SAID court, at a prior term thereof, to receive and disburse the Sesqui-Centennial moneys which were ordered to be paid to said Committee, amounting to Fifteen Hundred ($1500.00) Dollars, which, together with an appropriation by the City of Morgantown of Seven Hundred

and Fifty ($750.00) Dollars, amounted to Twenty-two Hundred and Fifty Dollars ($2250.00) it is accordingly ordered that the above named Committee, consisting of five members appointed by the Monongalia Historical Society, do proceed to have the history of the Sesqui-Centennial prepared and published, useing the balance in the hands of said Dille and Donley, appropriated by the court and common council, after the payment of all proper indebtedness incurred with reference to the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration, with the understanding that the County Court and the Common Council of this County shall not be liable in any way for the expenses incurred in the publishing of said history, other than the balance in the hands of the said Dille and Donley, together with any other funds which may be contributed by any person or corporations for the publication of said history.

It is further ordered that the said Dille and Donley, upon a written request from the said Historical Committee above named, or a majority thereof, shall pay out from time to time, as the said Historical Committee shall direct in writing, for the purpose of publishing the said history, until the said balance in the hands of the said Dille and Donley has been used for the purpose aforesaid, and that in the meanwhile the said funds may be kept on 4% interest in some banking institution of this County.

The Council desires to enter upon its record that the Sesqui-Centennial was the most successful celebration ever held in the County.

That the Council is of the opinion that the expenditure incurred by the County and City was a good investment for the citizens and taxpayers of the County, in bringing to the Sesqui-Centennial not only our Chief Executive, Governor Howard M. Gore, but also ex-Governors William A. McCorkle, John J. Cornwell and Ephraim F. Morgan, and the Presidents or Vice-Presidents and the official families of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Pennsylvania Railroad, The Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad and the Monongahela Railroad; that it rekindled the spirit of patriotism in our great country and recreated a civic pride in our county and city; that it was a means of education for all our people, in causing them to bring together and preserve historical papers and valuable heirlooms, which were exhibited in the windows of the business houses and store buildings in the City, and which are of inestimable value; that it cultivated a spirit of good fellow-

ship among all our people for the common god aond the welfare of the county and city; that it will be a great means of preserving the records and history of this county and city for generations yet unborn.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the order, entered December 21st, 1926.

JEFF L. SMITH
Mayor.

PRESCOTT C. WHITE
Recorder. *City Clerk.*

MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF MORGANTOWN, W. VA., 1926

In Rear from Left to Right—(1) L. K. Bevington, (2) Hugh S. Vandervort, (3) F. Guy Ash, (4) C. H. Limerick, (5) J. Frank Loving, (6) W. Edwin Brooks, City Manager.

Front Row Left to Right—(1) Frank W. Parker, (2) Lindsay Johnson, (3) Jefferson Smith, Mayor, (4) Thomas A. Barrickman, (5) Prescott C. White, City Clerk, (6) Thomas R. West.

CITY HALL AND FIRE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES

Left to Right—(1) Merle DeVaughn, (2) Homer Zearley, (3) Friend Barrett, (4) John R. Hare, Chief, (5) George Sherman, (6) Harry Feck, (7) Plummer Pride, (8) John Rich, (9) Rollia Dutton, (10) Dorsey Stalnaker

FIREMEN

CHAPTER XI.

HISTORY OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD AND OF ITS PRESIDENT AND OTHER OFFICERS, AND WHAT IT HAS DONE FOR MONONGALIA COUNTY AND THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company

THE story of Monongalia County during the past forty-one years has been closely interwoven with the destinies of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which recently celebrated its Centenary Year at Baltimore (Halethorpe), Maryland, with a graphic portrayal of railroad transportation in America.

That portion of the Fairmont, Morgantown and Pittsburgh Railroad which is in West Virginia and pierces Monongalia County was constructed during the two-year period between 1884 and 1886. This line was opened and operated by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company on February 16, 1886. The fortieth anniversary in commemoration of this event was celebrated jointly in 1926 when the Sesqui-Centennial of Morgantown took place and many residents of Monongalia County joined in the festivities.

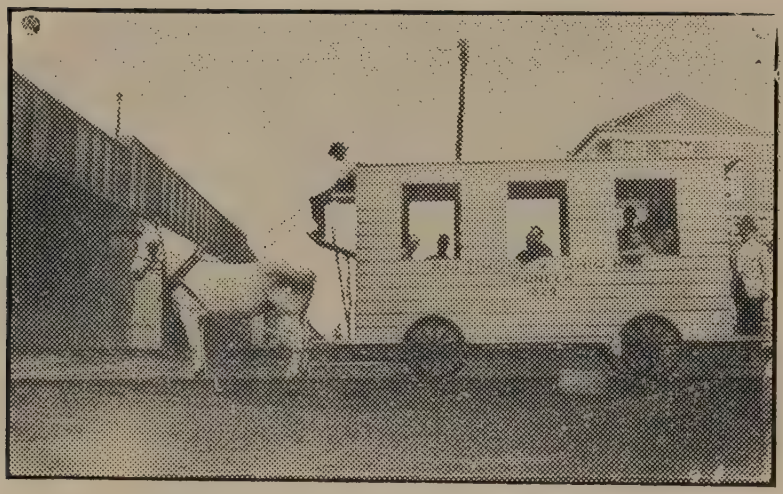
While, however, the Baltimore and Ohio did not begin directly to serve Monongalia County until the railroad was nearly sixty years in existence, it had been indirectly a great developer of the resources of the county. The Baltimore and Ohio reached the town of Harper's Ferry, W. Va., in 1834, and while that was part of the State of Virginia, as was the whole of this commonwealth, it must be remembered that Wheeling, on the Ohio River, was the main objective of the construction forces.

Big things move slowly, and it can not be gainsaid that the projectors of the Baltimore and Ohio had attempted a very big thing—to cross the Alleghanies for the first time by rail and form a direct line from Chesapeake Bay to the main eastern tributary of the Mississippi River. Thus it was that 25 years elapsed before the founders of the railroad saw their dream come true. The tracks were completed at Roseby's Rock, W. Va., 18 miles east of Wheeling, in 1852, and to this day the same boulder, placed there to mark the accomplishment of this feat, stands as a monument to the achievement.

This monument marks the beginning of construction, July 4, 1828, at Baltimore, Md.

MOUNT CLARE

First and oldest passenger station in the United States. Built in 1829. Still being used partly as a freight office



FIRST HORSE STREET CAR—B. & O.

OLD B. & O. ATLANTIC ENGINE

FIRST PASSENGER CAR—B. & O.

"ROSBBY'S ROCK," WEST VIRGINIA

Which marks the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio, 15 miles east of Wheeling, Christmas Eve, 1852

The original main line of the railroad was constructed through Fairmont, which was reached also in 1852, but this line and the City of Morgantown were not directly connected by the Baltimore and Ohio until thirty-four years later, as stated.

The early part of the development of the Baltimore and Ohio was devoted to extending as far westward as finances and conditions would permit. After the object of the Baltimore and Ohio had been obtained—connecting the Ohio River with the City of Baltimore—we see the road next interested in West Virginia in forming a direct route to St. Louis. In February, 1851, the North Western Virginia Railroad from Grafton to Parkersburg was chartered. This line the Baltimore and Ohio completed for operation July 1, 1857, and made for itself another outlet to the West.

Then came the Civil War and the railroad was pressed into service for the Government, and because it bisected territory that was many times the scene of battle between the opposing forces, destruction to its property and equipment was great. Development, naturally, was retarded. But, shortly after the close of hostilities, the ambitions of its directing head were given greater rein to make the Baltimore and Ohio not only a national line of communication but international in influence. Recognizing the importance of establishing export terminals, steamship connections were established between Locust Point, Baltimore, and Europe, through Bremen, in 1869. With two lines branching off at Grafton, the company continued to extend by leasing the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad between Cumberland, Md., and Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1871, and connection was made with Chicago three years later by a line through Wheeling, W. Va., Newark and Chicago Junction (now Willard), Ohio. A shorter route to Chicago was obtained in 1891 by the acquisition of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway, the Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Toledo Railway, and the Akron and Chicago Junction Railway. This is the route used now for through trains from New York to Chicago.

In the 'eighties, the Baltimore and Ohio began to intensify in the territory through which its main lines run by acquiring some of the feeders tapping the natural resources of the country. As no state was richer in mineral and timber wealth than West Virginia, it followed that the efforts of the company were directed toward the development of the inner regions of this state, and getting the raw materials to manufacturing centers.

Between 1880 and 1890, the Ohio River division was added to

the system, as was the line between Clarksburg, Weston, and Buckhannon. The Baltimore and Ohio mileage continued to increase through the state in later years until it now forms a veritable network of communication between the mountainside hamlets and villages and the cities. The system in West Virginia now embraces 1,413.53 miles of main track, or 35.4 per cent of the total main-track mileage of the Baltimore and Ohio. The total of all tracks of the railroad in West Virginia is 2,359.6 miles.

Ordinarily, the company employs some thirteen thousand people in West Virginia, who are paid annually $20,000,000. By the purchase of coal, lumber and other materials originating in the state, it expends another $10,000,000, in addition to being the heaviest taxpayer in the state. Besides Monongalia, it serves 35 counties of the state. Adjacent to Baltimore and Ohio tracks in West Virginia are 300 coal mines, furnishing 19 different kinds of coal, and it has been estimated that 18,000,000,000 tons of coal are available for steam and other purposes. High-grade limestone and glass sands traffic has also been encouraged and developed.

An important link in the commerce of Monongalia County was made with the completion of the Morgantown and Kingwood branch in 1908, connecting Morgantown directly with the New York-St. Louis main line of the Baltimore and Ohio and effecting a shorter route to the seaboard.

President Daniel Willard

While the efforts of the Baltimore and Ohio had been directed toward the extension of the property, mainly, the real intensification of what it had acquired did not begin, it might be said, until the coming of President Daniel Willard to the property in 1910. In the 18 years he has been the chief executive of the Baltimore and Ohio, more than four hundred millions of dollars have been spent upon improvements for new construction and equipment in order to expand and modernize the facilities of the company. Almost immediately upon his assumption of the reins of management, Mr. Willard undertook the expenditure of $50,000,000 in opening up the line for enlarged traffic out of West Virginia and from the West to the seaboard at Baltimore. The face of the mountain was blazed to make room for a second and third track and the construction of new double-track tunnels under the summits at Kingwood and Sand Patch. Close upon these costly improvements came the construction of the Magnolia cut-off, whereby the four-

track system east of Cumberland was extended for a distance of thirteen miles, with a lower grade.

It is notable that in these expenditures made since the advent of Mr. Willard the amount equals the expenditures by the Baltimore and Ohio in the previous 83 years of its existence.

President Willard had come from the school of railroad experience when he tackled the task of putting the Baltimore and Ohio in tip-top shape from an operating as well as from other standpoints. Born January 28, 1861, in the village of North Hartland, Vermont, he spent his boyhood on a farm, entering railroad service at the age of 17 as a track laborer on the Central Vermont Railroad at North Hartland. He next went with the Canada and Passumpsic River Railroad as locomotive fireman, with which he was identified until 1883, when he became engineer on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad at Elkhart, Ind. A general slump in business caused his furlough, and his next railroad position was with the Soo Line in July, 1884, as brakeman at Cameron, Wisconsin. With this company he remained 14 years in the following capacities: conductor, locomotive engineer, foreman in the mechanical department, trainmaster, assistant superintendent, and superintendent. In 1899 he came to the Baltimore and Ohio as assistant general manager when F. D. Underwood was general manager, and when Mr. Underwood became president of the Erie Railroad in June, 1901, Mr. Willard continued with him as his assistant, later becoming first vice-president and general manager of that company, and in 1904 Mr. Willard accepted the position of second vice-president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad at Chicago. Mr. Willard left the Burlington in 1910 to become president of the Baltimore and Ohio.

Not only did Mr. Willard put the Baltimore and Ohio in such good physical shape that in 1926 the company handled the greatest volume of traffic in its history without difficulty, but his policies of fair dealing with labor, of treating patrons as good neighbors, and of making the company the personification of a willingness to please, have permeated the entire forces of the Baltimore and Ohio.

Wherever the Baltimore and Ohio is represented, there are reflected the policies of its president—in Monongalia County the same as in Baltimore, Md., the headquarters of the company.

The chief aides to President Willard in carrying out these policies and the 18-year rehabilitation program on the Baltimore and Ohio have been Senior Vice-President George M. Shriver, Operating Vice-President Charles W. Galloway, and Traffic Vice-

MR. DANIEL WILLARD
President of the Baltimore ad Ohio Railroad

President Archibald Fries, each of whom has been with the Baltimore and Ohio more than forty years of its century of service. Incidentally, each of these executives started at the bottom: Mr. Shriver as clerk in 1886, Mr. Galloway as messenger in 1883, and Mr. Fries as clerk in 1880. They form a triumvirate of railroad executives in the one company hardly equalled in this country.

In 1911, one year after President Willard returned to the Baltimore and Ohio, Mr. Shriver was elected second vice-president, and senior vice-president in 1920. During the administration of President John K. Cowen from the early 'nineties, Mr. Shriver was in constant touch with the reorganization of the property, and since, particularly during Mr. Willard's administration, has supervised the financial problems that made possible the vast improvements necessary for the development and maintenance of the railroad.

Mr. Galloway came up from the operating ranks, being the son of a Baltimore and Ohio engineer and the grandson of William Galloway, who drove the first horse-car on the road in 1829 and was in service of the railroad for 50 years. He was consecutively messenger, clerk, stenographer, trainmaster, assistant superintendent, superintendent, and general manager, before he became operating vice-president in 1920.

Mr. Fries, who has charge of traffic matters, started in Cincinnati, Ohio, as a clerk in the general freight office, and his was just as long and steady a climb to a vice-presidency as his contemporaries'. Entry clerk, claim clerk, chief clerk in freight offices—all these steps had to be taken before becoming an assistant general freight agent. After 1913 his promotions to larger responsibilities were rapid, and in succession he became general freight agent, freight traffic manager, and general traffic manager, until elected vice-president of traffic and commercial development in 1920.

Under such leadership, followed by the whole-hearted co-operation of 70,000 employees, the Baltimore and Ohio has become one of the foremost carriers of the country. It has continued to be a pioneer in its field. In 1926 it introduced trainside motor coach service in New York City, and its motive power and through passenger service are second to none in the country.

Climaxing its hundred years of public service, this railroad company held an exhibition and pageant for three weeks at Halethorpe, near Baltimore, Maryland, from September 24th to October 16th, 1927, showing the development of railroad trans-

MR. GEORGE M. SHIVER
Senior Vice-President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad,
Accounting Department

portation in America in commemoration of its centenary. More than one and a quarter million people attended.

John J. Cornwell, General Counsel

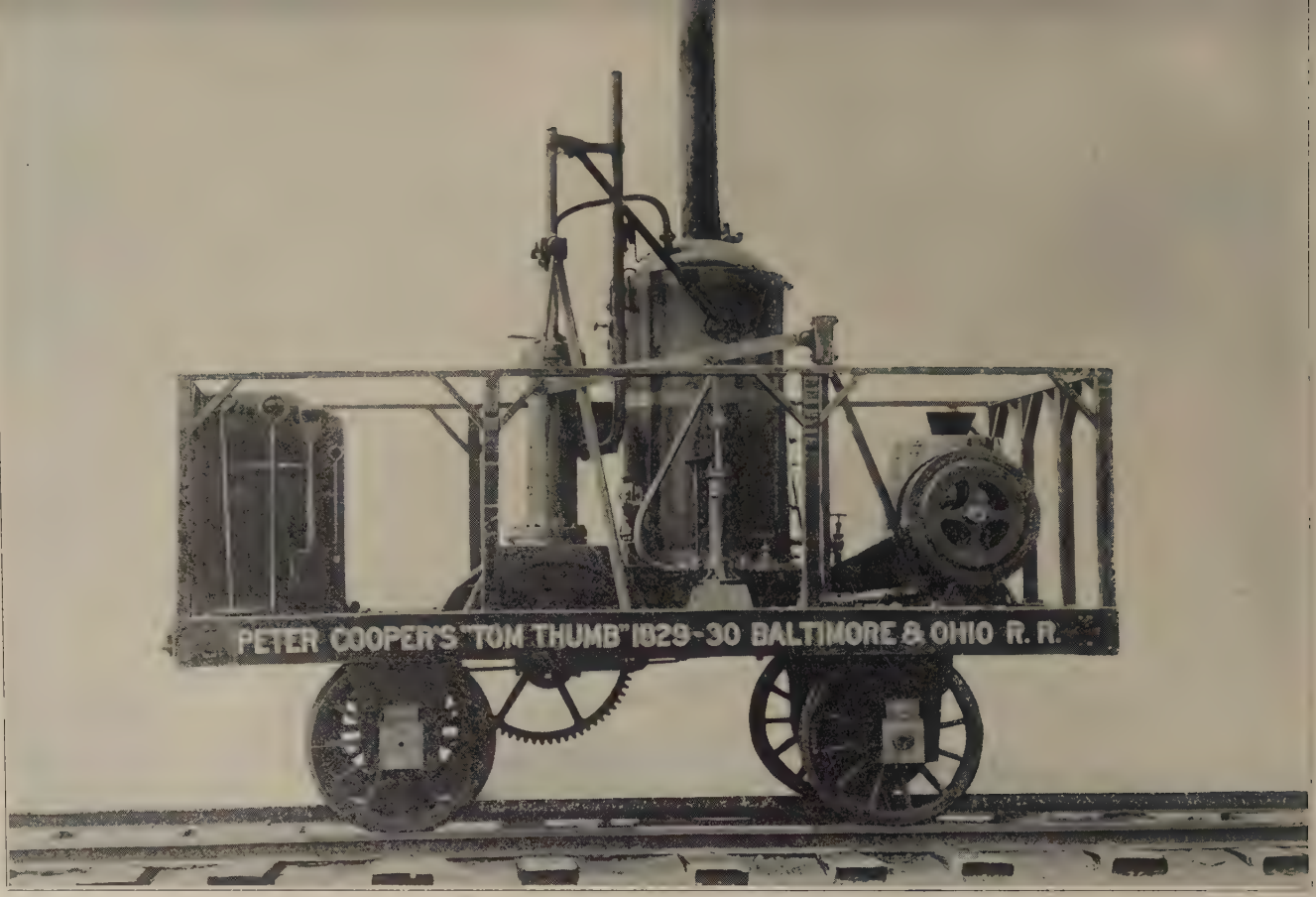
More recently a native West Virginian became a member of the Baltimore and Ohio executive staff in the person of former Governor John J. Cornwell, General Counsel.

Reared on a farm in Hampshire County, Mr. Cornwell became a teacher in the public schools at the age of seventeen years, he having been born July 11, 1867. Coming to Romney as principal of the public schools in 1888, he, together with his brother, William B. Cornwell, purchased *The Hampshire Review* newspaper in November, 1890. Later he became sole owner of the paper, and still has a substantial interest in it. Studying law with his brother, Mr. Cornwell was admitted to the bar in 1894. In addition to engaging in active practice, Mr. Cornwell was for many years interested in various local industries. He is still president of The Bank of Romney and retains his residence and home at Romney. In 1909 he, with his brother, constructed The Hampshire Southern Railroad through Hampshire, Hardy and Grant counties. This was acquired by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in 1913.

In 1898 Mr. Cornwell was elected to the State Senate, and re-elected in 1902. In 1904 he was nominated for Governor on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by William M. O. Dawson. In 1916 he was again nominated by his party and elected, serving during the period of the World War.

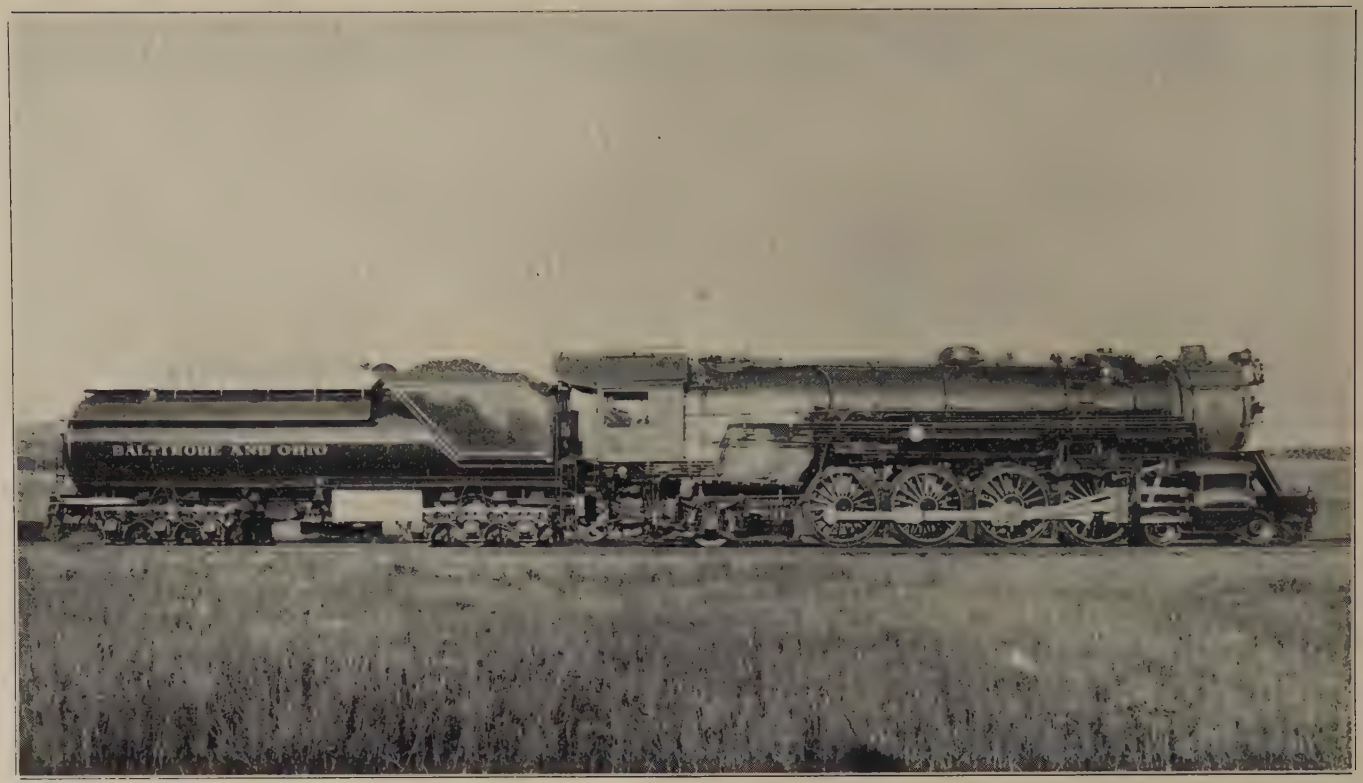
Upon his retirement from office in 1921 he became a member of the board of directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, he having been counsel for it in the eastern part of the state for several years prior to his election as Governor. Soon after the death of Judge Bond, General Counsel, Mr. Cornwell was elected to that position, which he assumed in July, 1922, which position, as well as that of director, he holds at the present time.

MR. ARCHIBALD FRIES
Vice-President Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in charge of Traffic Dept.



PETER COOPER'S "TOM THUMB"
First American built locomotive, tried out on the Baltimore and Ohio in 1829. This is a reproduction

B. & O. NATIONAL LIMITED ON BRIDGE AT HARPERS FERRY, WEST VA., 1878



"PHILIP E. THOMAS"

One of the most powerful mountain type locomotives in existence. In use hauling the National Limited over steep Alleghany grades between Keyser and Grafton, W. Va.

B. & O. CAPITOL LIMITED IN POTOMAC VALLEY

CHAPTER XII.

MEMBERS OF MONONGALIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. OFFICIALS OF MONONGALIA COUNTY, W. VA. OFFICIALS OF THE CITY OF MORGANTOWN, W. VA. MONONGALIA COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION. MONONGALIA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY. MONONGALIA COUNTY DENTAL ASSOCIATION. CLERGYMEN IN AND NEAR MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

Membership of the Monongalia Historical Society, 1927

1. Thomas Ray Dille
2. Frank P. Weaver
3. Frank M. Brand
4. Charles G. Baker
5. George C. Baker
6. Mrs. Juliette Boyers Baker
7. Frank Cox
8. Jacob L. Wharton
9. Robert D. Hennen
10. J. M. G. Brown
11. David C. Reay
12. Charles A. Goodwin
13. E. I. Clark
14. I. G. Lazzelle
15. Glenn Hunter
16. James R. Moreland
17. James M. Callahan
18. Miss Lily B. Hagans
19. Max Mathers
20. Dr. W.C. Kelly
21. Mrs. Daise Bell Mitchell
22. C. William Cramer
23. Prof. S. B. Brown
24. Miss Susan M. Moore
25. James H. McGrew
26. Dr. D. C. Clark
27. Mrs. Dr. D. C. Clark
28. David A. Christopher
29. Miss Emma Boughner
30. Gilbert B. Miller
31. L. D. Arnett
32. Rufus A. West
33. Arthur A. Hall

34. R. E. L. Allen
35. Mrs. W. C. Kelly
36. John L. Johnston
37. Mrs. Roy A. Lough
38. Joseph H. McDermott
39. Dennis M. Willis
40. C. H. Ambler
41. Mrs. N. N. Collins
42. Mrs. Myrna Keener Gans
43. Mrs. William L. Barker
44. Mrs. Mary Dille Emory
45. Mrs. H. G. Stoetzer
46. Mrs. R. E. L. Allen
47. John H. Morgan
48. Miss Rose M. Sweeney
49. J. Monroe Boyer
50. James C. Herbert
51. Miss Ida B. Maple
52. Hon. Frank L. Bowman, M. C.
53. S. A. Barker
54. Mrs. S. A. Barker
55. Mrs. Lucy B. Johnston
56. Mrs. A. M. Sowers
57. Dr. James W. Hartigan
58. Miss Gertrude Hayes
59. Mrs. Louise Finnell Gibbons
60. Miss Isabelle Hayes
61. Mrs. Anne Rogers Cox
62. C. P. Dorr
63. Miss Vida McLaughlin
64. Mrs. Mabel Goodwin Haller
65. Dr. T. J. McBee
66. Miss Martha Boughner
67. C. McC. Lemly
68. Mrs. C. McC. Lemly
69. Del Roy Richards
70. Mrs. Del Roy Richards
71. Lloyd L. Friend
72. Mrs. Lloyd L. Friend
73. Dr. I. C. White
74. Mrs. Dr. I. C. White
75. Dr. S. S. Wade
76. Mrs. S. S. Wade
77. Daniel C. Hoffman
78. Mrs. William E. Price
79. A. M. Sowers
80. Mrs. Joseph Bierer

81. Mrs. Lena Morris Bowlby
82. Mrs. Olive Miller Jaco
83. Smith Albert Posten
84. Mrs. Meta Wallace Posten
85. Robert E. Guy
86. Mrs. Catherine Fitch Guy
87. Harry O. Cole
88. John L. Dougan
89. Miss Etta Morgan Cox
90. Mrs. Estella McIntire
91. E. Randolph Hix
92. Mrs. Anna Johnson Caomisa
93. Mrs. J. C. Demain
94. Edward Gregg Donley
95. Mrs. Edward Gregg Donley
96. James Evans Dille
97. Mrs. James Evans Dille
98. Mrs. Arthur A. Hall
99. Mrs. Elijah Benton Hall
100. Thornton S. McIntire
101. Mrs. Charles P. Dorr, Sr.
102. Joseph Reed
103. Mrs. Lawrence M. Cox
104. Mrs. Winifred C. Henry
105. Mrs. Jacob L. Wharton
106. John L. Tilton
107. Mrs. John L. Tilton
108. W. E. Hunter
109. Mrs. W. E. Hunter
110. C. H. Ambler
111. James H. Krepps
112. John C. Bayles
113. Mrs. Edgar C. Wells

Monongalia County Officials, etc.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

John M. Gregg.....Clerk of County Court
C. Ray Henry.....Commissioner
W. W. Keener.....Commissioner
W. L. Park.....Commissioner
James E. Henry.....Assessor
Jared F. Rodeheaver.....Treasurer and Sheriff
Alonzo L. Headley,.....Surveyor
Lynn Hastings.....Supt. of Schools
William S. Price.....Road Engineer
Cyrus F. Boyers.....County Health Officer
Winfield Bolyard.....Supt. of County Home
Harry P. Muffly.....Agricultural Agent
Theresa A. Dower.....Home Demonstration Agent
Lyda Burbridge.....Tuberculosis Nurse

DEPUTIES, CLERKS, ASSISTANTS ETC.

Albert R. Martin.....Chief Deputy Sheriff
Clyde H. Kimmel.....Accountant
Floyd G. DeVaughn.....Office Deputy
George B. Donalds.....Office Deputy
A. J. Richardson.....Jailer
Carl R. Beebe.....Field Deputy
Fred D. Davis.....Field Deputy
George N. Schenck.....Field Deputy
M. C. Eddy.....Field Deputy
I. C. Summers.....Field Deputy
B. F. Riley.....Special Deputy
Rose K. Hayes.....Deputy Clerk
Bertha P. Wilson.....Deputy Clerk
A. Raye Carroll.....Deputy Clerk
Hattie L. Rowan.....Deputy Clerk
Virginia C. Rumsey.....Deputy Clerk
Gertrude Protheroe.....Deputy Clerk
Roxa Pepper Lamb.....Court Reporter
Lillian Protheroe.....Assistant and Stenographer
Grace Gwynn,.....Assistant and Stenographer
Garra Farrar.....Assistant and Stenographer
Catherine Hughes.....Assistant and Stenographer
Frances Furlong.....Assistant and Stenographer

OFFICIALS OF THE CITY OF MORGANTOWN, W. VA. 1926

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

W. Edwin Brooks.....City Manager
Prescott C. White.....City Clerk
Charles G. Baker.....City Solicitor
John D. Moore.....Judge of Police Court

ASSISTANTS AND CLERKS

Sue B. Utt.....Bookkeeper and Asst. Clerk
Florence Binns.....Stenographer and Tax Collector
Bertha Stemple.....Typist and Operator Private Exchange
E. S. Carter.....Stenographer and Secretary to City Manager

LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS

Jefferson L. Smith.....Mayor and 4th Ward Councilman
F. Guy Ash.....Councilman 1st Ward
L. K. Bevington.....Councilman 1st Ward
Hu S. Vandervort.....Councilman 2nd Ward
Thomas A. Barrickman.....Councilman 2nd Ward
James F. Loving.....Councilman 3rd Ward
Charles H. Limerick.....Councilman 3rd Ward
W. Lindsay Johnson.....Councilman 4th Ward
J. Thomas West.....Councilman 5th Ward
Frank W. Parker.....Councilman 5th Ward

DEPARTMENT OFFICALS

Charles W. McDowell	Chief Engineer
Clete W. Smith	Police Chief
John R. Hare	Fire Chief
Richard H. Edmondson	Head of Health Dept.
Charles Ober	Street Commissioner
Denny F. Duesenberry	Supt. of Buildings

Monongalia Court and Bar

CIRCUIT COURT OFFICERS 1926

Judge	Hon. I. Grant Lazzelle
Clerk	Clarence Roby
Prosecuting Attorney	Wm. French Hunt
Sheriff (Morgantown)	Jared F. Rodeheaver

MONONGALIA BAR

Allen, R. E. L.
Baker, George C.
Baker, Chas. G.
Barker, S. A.
Bowman, F. L.
Brand, F. M.
Bufano, M. G.
Corbin, Frank P.
Cox, Frank
Cox, Stanley R.
Cramer, C. W.
Davis, R. E.
Dille, Thos. R.
Dille, C. B.
Donley, E. G.
Donley, Robt. T.
Downes, John D.
Eneix, Lloyd
Everly, E. M.
Farmer, George R.
Frame, Wilbur C.
Gilbert, E. H.
Glasscock, S. F.
Glasscock, W. E., Jr.
Goodwin, Chas. A.
Guy, Robt. E.
Hall, Roy O.
Hatfield, J. L.
Hamstead, E. E.
Herd, Chas. T.
Hunt, W. F.
Hunter, Glenn
Jeter, James G.
John, W. S.
Keck, L. V.
Lazzelle, I. G.
Lazzelle, Donald G.
Loar, R. A.
Long, E. H.
Malamphy, M. J., Jr.
Moreland, Jas. R.
Posten, Hale J.
Posten, R. P.
Reay, David C.
Reeder, Benj. G.
Rose, C. C.
Roby, Clarence
Shuman, Albert
Shriver, John
Snee, Wm. J.
Stewart, Edgar B.
Stewart, T. D.
Taylor, R. S.
Wellen, Clyde W.
Weaver, Frank P.
White, Prescott C.
Wilson, Minter L.

HON. FRANK P. WEAVER,

Physicians in Monongalia County, 1926-1927

Arbogast, P. D.
Bonar, M. D.
Boyers, C. F.
Bray, Charles M.
Brown, M. H.
Cobun, L. W.
Coombs, F. P.
Conaway, B. F.
Cottle, S. W.
Edmondson, R. H.
Fenton, C. C.
Fisher, R. W.
Fitch, James P.
Hardy, Irvin
Hartigan, J. W.
Heiskell, E. F.
Hott, David
Howell, W. H.
Hughart, J. R.
John, B. C.
John, Brinley
Kelly, W. C.
Kenny, F. P.
Kessell, C. R.
King, H. V.
Lilly, J. P.
Magill, W. S.
Maxwell, C. H.
Maxwell, G. R.
McBee, T. Judson
Menzalora, Cosimo
Morris, S. J.
Moser, W. C.
Nelson, C. Q.
Pfost, D. M.
Phillips, Geo. W.
Powell, H. C.
Price, R. Coale
Pride, C. B.
Reed, James M.
Scanlon, F. T.
Scherr, W. B.
Simpson, John N.
Sisler, F. H.
Smith, A. E.
Stonestreet, W. W.
Stout, B. M.
Talbott, S. F.
Taylor, E. R.
Taylor, A. C.
Thompson, James
Tucker, E. B.
VanLiere, E. J.
Wade, S. S.
Wylie, C. B.
Romine, C. C.
Brannan, Dorsey

Dentists of Morgantown, West Virginia

Barnard, Nathaniel
Boyers, Arthur L.
Carper, John S.
Carper, William S.
Cather, Jesse J. H.
Clark, David C.
Comley, Walter C.
Conn, Charles S.
Conn, Frank L.
Cozad, William
Dorrell, Lewis
Hager, Ralph C.
Holland, Charles A.
McCue, Earl M.
Martin, Dailey M.
Morgan, William F.
Paul, William E.
Schmidiger, Andrew J.
VanHorn, F. Eldon
VanVoorhis, H. Morris

Clergymen in and Near Morgantown, West Virginia

Rev. Oren H. Baker.....First Baptist Church
Rev. Stephen Borsos.....Hungarian Reformed Church
Rev. Wilbur E. Brooks.....First Presbyterian Church
Rev. Myron S. Collins.....M. E. Wesley Foundation
Rev. William Crawford.....Jerome Park Baptist, Colored
Rev. George A. Federer.....Methodist Episcopal Church
Rev. Peter J. Flynn.....Roman Catholic Church
Rev. Leslie J. French.....Presbyterian Church
Rev. David M. Funk.....Lutheran Church
Rev. Benj. F. Gant.....Jones M. E. Church
Rev. William G. Gehri.....Episcopal Church
Rev. Alex. Haluschynsky.....Greek Catholic Church
Rev. Jas. H. Hardesty.....Riverside M. P. Church
Rev. Lafayette F. Hyden.....Highland M. E. Church
Rev. Alf. F. Johnston.....Jerome Park Baptist Church
Rev. Job Jones.....Westover M. E. Church
Rev. William E. Lowther.....First M. E. Church
Rev. John H. Massie.....St. Paul A. M. E. Church
Rev. Benj. W. Monroe.....Christian & Missionary Alliance
Rev. Benj. F. Newsome.....A. M. E. Church
Rev. John J. O'Brien.....Roman Catholic, Newman Hall
Rev. James B. Rupert.....Methodist Episcopal, Westover
Rev. George G. Shurtz.....Methodist Protestant Church
Rev. Demetrius Tackanich.....Greek Catholic Church
Rev. Wm. D. VanVoorhis.....Christian Church
Rev. James Wadkin.....Baptist Church
Rev. John Loja.....Greek Catholic, Sabraton
Rev. James A. Shultz.....Jerome Park M. E. Church
Rev. Harlan I. Goodlin.....Sabraton Pentecostal Church
Rev. O. W. Waters.....M. E. Church
Capt. Wilbur G. Mosher.....Salvation Army Citadel

CHAPTER XIII.

ANECDOTES.

This and That — Now and Then

To Colonel Richard E. Fast we owe a debt of gratitude for his work in recording the history of the Centennial Celebration of 1885. The account was written sixteen years after the celebration and gives us almost all we know of that interesting occasion.

With three college degrees after his name, with the title of Colonel gained in service with the West Virginia National Guards and as Commandant of cadets in the West Virginia University, in which institution he was also professor of American History and Political Science, Richard Fast made a remarkable record, and, had his life been spared, would have been a leader in our mountain state.

* * *

Equally great is our indebtedness to General George Coleman Baker for his untiring efforts in behalf of the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration of 1926, and in gathering data for the success of this history.

General Baker was Judge Advocate General for West Virginia under the late Governor William E. Glasscock, for a term of four years from 1909 to 1913, inclusive. He served on the staff of Governor Glasscock, who appointed him a brigadier general, as a member of his official family.

He is a graduate of West Virginia University with degrees of A. B. A. M., and L. L. B., and occupies a prominent position at the Monongalia County Bar.

* * *

Notable among the names of those serving on committees for both the Centennial and the Sesqui-Centennial we find that of Miss Lily B. Hagans, who designed the Centennial seal in 1885.

Also Dr. W. C. Kelly, who, in both celebrations, acted as chairman of the decorating committee for the town.

Dr. Kelly also held the responsible position of president of the Monongalia Historical Society in 1926.

In the days when Morgantown was a village, the section now bounded by North High and Willey streets was called "Sally Town," in honor of an eccentric old woman named Sally Thomas. She lived in a little house where the old Dering house now stands, corner of Spruce and Willey streets. Her only companions—successive generations of cats and kittens.

In daytime she never failed to carry an umbrella, and a lantern at night, and was always attended by some of her feline friends. She was once seen to take the tail of one of her cats to wipe a speck of dust from her eye.

* * *

For many years on the cupola of the old court house stood a wooden statue of Patrick Henry. It was carved by Mr. Mathers out of a single block of wood which lay by the roadside in Durbannah.

The children of the neighborhood played around and over the log during the shaping-up period, and as it grew into the figure of a man they delighted in daubing it with mud and paint; so it became necessary to have it hauled to a building up Decker's Creek. Here it was finished according to a model now in the possession of the Misses Hough of South High Street. The statue itself stands in the Junior High School.

It is for the preservation of such treasures that Morgantown needs a fireproof museum.

* * *

A True Ghost Story

Sometime between the years 1810 and 1820, Adam Gull and his wife Susan went to visit Mr. and Mrs. Arch Hamilton, who lived on the farm now occupied by Hough Harner.

The men, Arch and Adam, being young and loving a prank, decided to dress themselves as ghosts and waylay a party of young people who would be going home from a meeting at the old Fairview church. So, having donned their snowy apparel, they went to a place close to the road along which they knew their would-be victims would pass, and hid behind a log to await their arrival.

While Arch and Adam patiently waited, something was happening at the Hamilton home that they had not counted on. After the departure of the men, their wives decided that they would take a hand in the spookin'. The Hamiltons had a large black dog with

a white face, that Arch had made sure was locked in the woodshed before they started on their adventure. The women thought of the dog; and knowing that if they turned him loose he would track his master straight to his hiding place, they dressed the dog in a white shirt of Arch's and started him down theroad.

When Adam and Arch were beginning to think that it certainly was time for that meeting to be out, something white looked over the log at them. It was an awful looking thing. Its head didn't seem to be attached to its body. Thinking that the devil was after them sure, they started for home, the spook keeping close at their heels. When they had almost reached the house and being nearly ready to drop from fright and exhaustion, Arch discovered that it was his own dog he was running from. After stopping to get their breath, they went into the house as unconcerned as if nothing had happened. The wives never asked how their prank turned out, and, of course, the men didn't tell them.

Sometime after this, the Hamiltons went West to live, and years later, while on a visit back home, Arch told of their experience that night so many years before, his wife supplying the part that he did not know.

* * *

Down on Lower Street in "Goosey" lived Mahala Widdows. She was a great seamstress in her day, and sat for hours by her window, sewing and watching the passersby. In order that neither sewing nor sightseeing might be interrupted, she threaded her needle on the spool to make it last long as possible, so that an unusually long thread was always spoken of as a "Mahala thread."

* * *

Many of the older residents of Morgantown will remember Doctor Carr and the high-sounding names of his family, especially his twin sons, "Black Hawk" and "Red Jacket." It is not surprising that the weight of such cognomen ended their lives in early infancy.

* * *

Very remarkable were the names of the clerks in Mr. Thornton Pickenpaugh's store. This was a general store of the highest quality, and yet the popular clerks were named Steel and Swindler.

* * *

Down by the wharf stood an old stone building, used for many years by Greenland Thomson as a pottery. Mr. Thompson was quite a character—shy and reticent, frequently casting sly glances

of admiration toward ladies in the town who in no way encouraged his attentions. His custom in church was to cover his face with his hand, fingers outspread, peeping through them at the favored ones.

The pottery he made was unique in design, bearing the form of leaves, nuts, corn, pine cones, etc. A sure sign of his devotion was a wagon load of pottery delivered at the lady's door. Some of these pots may still be seen around Morgantown.

* * *

The Edwards water wagon was a feature in the Centennial procession, recalling pre-waterworks times.

In those days it was occasionally the duty of the sons to haul water home from the river. Fourteen-year-old Brown Boughner one day became reckless and urged his horse beyond its depth, resulting in the drowning of the animal. Brown was a fine swimmer and escaped to shore. A number of small boys hastened to carry the news to the home, and were so tempted by the laden cherry trees in the yard that their announcement came thus: "Mrs. Boughner, your horse is drowned; may we have some cherries?"

* * *

As a small boy, Squire W. L. Boughner was driving with his two younger sisters to their home, "Valhalla," on the west side of the river.

The road was rough and William fell out of the wagon, with his neck under one of the wheels. "Old Coaly," the family horse, was stopped at once, while the boy had only breath enough to gasp, "Go on, go on."

* * *

A backward look at old Morgantown would be incomplete without some mention of the faithful colored folks now nearly all departed.

Few better men ever lived than Amos Harris, the barber, and Aaron Smith, janitor and general handyman.

Then there were Robert and Cynthia Hamilton; the Trimbles, Steve, Lizzie and Maria; the Clarks, Aunt Sophia, Susan, Becky, and Harry, remembered by many former students during his life at the seminary. This family belonged to the Dorseys, and the story goes that when one of the Dorsey girls married a Mr. Stine here, her father gave her Dennis Clark as a wedding present.

Musical characters were "Banjo Jim," Tom Lumpkins with

his guitar, and Will Blue, who whistled like a bird—and all the time.

Others moving across memory's screen are Aunt Hannah Jackson, tall and straight and proud of her Indian blood. Preston Hedrick and Fannie, parents of Adam, the faithful friend and servant of the Fitch family; the Edwards family, still prominent in the life of the town; Charlie Robinson, for fifty years a member of the Johnson household; George and Lucy Coston; Aunt Jennie and Uncle Gabe Holland, who lived over on the Hanway farm and each Thanksgiving gave a dinner for their favorite white friends—as Gabe said. "We invite the 'ristocrats."

To the Allen family belonged a mother and daughter, "Yaller Ann" and Clarissy. A lady once said, "Anna, you belong to the African race don't you?" "No, ma'am, I belongs to de Methodist Church; ye can't belong to everything."

These and many others were a power in the homes of old Morgantown and should not be forgotten.

* * *

The pleasures and frolics for Morgantown young people consisted in winter of skating, sledding, and attending Mite Societies, social gatherings for the various churches.

In summer the ice cream "saloons," Kern's and Lazier's, were much frequented, and mountain parties to The Cave, Camp Eden, Cheat View and The Cool Spring were much in vogue.

* * *

Many are the memories and reminiscences of the famous Jones Raid during the Civil War. One story goes:

When the news of the approach of Jones' raid reached here, a well-known character in this community was so badly scared that he rushed home and called to his wife, "The rebels are coming, Sally Ann; the rebels are coming to town, boo-hoo! Get out the Bible and let us have prayers, for the rebels are coming; they're coming in power, Sally Ann, boo-hoo!"

* * *

Among the Confederate troops was a young Virginian who afterwards came back to live for a time in Morgantown, and who loved to tell of his experience as a sentinel stationed across the suspension bridge. While there he lost a small testament which he had carried all through the war. This was William L. Wilson, president of the University of West Virginia, and afterwards president of Washington and Lee at Lexington, Virginia.

During Sesqui-Centennial week interest was very great in the wonderful exhibits of historical relics in Morgantown. The school children were deeply impressed, and it is told of the boys and girls of Blacksville that they set to work diligently to unearth weapons and utensils of bygone days in the hills and fields around their own town. Their success has been most encouraging, and the parents, too, are joining in the seach. So we may look forward some day to seeing a "Blacksville Museum."

CHAPTER XIV.

THANKS OF THE MONONGALIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY TO ALL THE CORPORATIONS AND PERSONS HELPING TO MAKE THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL A WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

Morgantown, West Virginia.
October 28, 1926.

To *The Morgantown Post* and *To The New Dominion:*

On behalf of The Monongalia Historical Society, and of our Committee duly appointed, we desire to express our heartfelt thanks to the press of this county for the splendid service rendered for the Sesqui-Centennial of Monongalia County, just completed on Saturday, the 23rd. Without your hearty co-operation and your service performed, without pay and without consideration, but for the simple love that you have for your county and for your pride in your city, it could not have been made a success.

On behalf of the Historical Society, we are directed to express our deepest thanks and appreciation of all the efforts of the many people and interests which made this celebration a marked success in the history of our county.

To Governor Howard M. Gore, and to ex-Governors William A. MacCorkle, John J. Cornwell, and Ephraim F. Morgan, we shall always feel under a lasting obligation for their coming to Monongalia County to render such splendid service in making our celebration a great success.

To the County Court of Monongalia County, and to the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Morgantown, we are indeed deeply grateful for what they did as public servants, in allowing a modest sum of money to help finance this greatest enterprise of the kind ever attempted in the State, and which will place Morgantown upon the map.

We also are deeply indebted to the County Superintendent of Schools of Monongalia County, and to the Superintendent of our City Schools, and to the teachers and pupils of all the schools in the county for the efforts made in aiding in the success of this celebration.

We do not forget the efforts made by the Mercantile Association,

and the merchants of the city and county, in furnishing window space and displaying historical objects, which in themselves, were educational; nor the persons, churches and corporations furnishing such splendid floats, costing hundreds of dollars, which were personal contributions, out of individual pockets, because of the pride which they have in their county and city.

Without the services of Dr. I. C. White and Mr. Terence D. Stewart, Mr. C. Mc. Lemley and Mr. Frank Sapp, representatives of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, much would have been lost to our citizens, for this railroad spent many hundreds of dollars in doing such wonderful work, carrying us back one hundred years, when the first locomotive was built, and bringing us down to the last word in railroad engineering.

To Colonel J. M. Schoonmaker, Chairman of the P. & L. E. Railroad, Colonel C. I. Leiper, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Colonel H. C. Nutt, President of the Monongahela Railway, and to Vice-President C. W. Galloway of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and to the official families of these railroads, we do indeed feel most grateful for their presence here, and for recognizing the fact that Morgantown is a progressive city, with a great future before it, nestling here in our hills with the greatest coal field in the world in the same number of square miles.

To the Cadet Corps of the nine hundred men, and the commandant and officers; and to the veterans of foreign wars, the G. A. R. and to the American Legion, the memory of these splendid soldiers will not be forgotten in fifty years from now and the service they rendered to their country, and their splendid service on this memorable occasion.

To the Boy Scouts of the county we are deeply indebted, indeed, for actual hard service for four days, and we recognize the fact that this body of youth, pledged to be physically strong, mentally awake, morally straight, and for each to do his duty to God and his country, and at least do one good act to some other person each day, is the foundation stone of safety to this Republic.

To all the splendid bands and orchestras; to the Elks Club for their generous use of their splendid hall for the reception of the Governor and our distinguished guests; to the Apollo Music Club; and to the Women's Music Club we can simply say that without their splendid services the celebration would have indeed not been such a success. To Miss Rose Sweeney and Mrs. Elizabeth Davis Richards for the fine poems and beautiful song we owe a lasting obligation.

To all other persons and civic organizations, too numerous to mention, the Historical Society can only express its debt of gratitude on behalf of the whole county and to hope that in fifty years from now, when Monongalia County has reached its two hundredth anniversary that the peace and happiness and contentment which we all enjoy on our one hundred and fiftieth anniversary will be continued with blessings to our entire land, and especially to our own city and county.

In the name of the Monongalia Historical Society,

GEORGE C. BAKER
Chairman
W. C. KELLY
THOMAS RAY DILLE
MRS. JOANNA S. CLARK
SUSAN MAXWELL MOORE
FRANK P. WEAVER

CHAPTER XV.

UNVEILING OF MONUMENT TO KERN'S FORT OF THE REVOLUTION.

THE history of the Sesqui-Centennial would not be complete unless it contained a description of a stone monument, with a bronze tablet attached thereto, marking the ground where Kern's Fort was constructed and which was a refuge for the protection and safety of our forefathers and their families.

The state conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution was entertained by the two Morgantown chapters (the Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter and the Colonel John Evans Chapter) on October 12th, 13th and 14th, 1927.

The closing ceremony of this state conference was the unveiling of a marker and tablet on Kern's Fort grounds, under the auspices of the Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter.

This memorial is erected in what was known as Greenmont, in the Second Ward of the city, on what was formerly the James Reay property, and near the spring which furnished the water for our ancestors in the fort when it was surrounded by warlike redskins.

Inscription on Monument

THIS TABLET MARKS THE SITE OF
KERN'S FORT
ERECTED AT THE BEGINNING OF
DUNMORE'S WAR
1774.
PLACED BY THE
ELIZABETH LUDINGTON HAGANS CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
1927.

National, state and chapter officers and members from over the state were present, also many interested citizens of Morgantown, to show honor to the memory of the men and women who risked their lives, and all they had, over one hundred and fifty years ago.

Program

OCTOBER 14, 1927.

Salute to the Flag.

Ritual Services.....Led by Chapter Chaplain, Miss Lily Hagans

Unveiling, by

Charles O. Koontz,
Mary Louise Koontz,
Meda Frances Koontz,
Children of Charles O. Koontz, and descendants of Michael Kerns.

Address on the History of Kern's Fort—Mrs. John L. Johnston, Chapter Chairman of Historic Spots.

Address by Dr. W. C. Kelly, President of the Monongalia Historical Society.

Address by Mrs. W. H. Conaway, of Fairmont, W. Va., State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Address of Mrs. John L. Johnston

FORT KERNS

While this tablet marks the exact spot on which Kerns Fort was built and will perpetuate its memory for future generations, at the same time it recalls how little we know of its daily life history, and of the people it sheltered—we know of a certainty where it stood —who built it—when, and why it was built; aside from this but very little has come down to the present day.

We know it was a refuge from threatened Indian attacks from 1774 until the close of the Revolutionary war, and was not freed from all fear of attack until General Wayne's treaty in 1795. The last Indian raid in the county occurred in 1791.

A brief review of events in this region shows that no permanent white settlements west of the mountains were made until after the close of the French and Indian war in 1763.

It is true a few traders and trappers under the auspices of a land company had established a trading post at Mt. Braddock and at the Redstone Old Fort in Fayette Co., as early as 1750, but after Washington's defeat at Fort Necessity these traders were driven out and their post burned.

After the close of this war in 1763 a period of entire peace with the Indians ensued which lasted until the spring of 1774. Immediately after this peace was declared settlers began to arrive in ever-increasing numbers. They came by way of National Old Trails road, first settling near it from Fort Necessity to Brownsville, from Brownsville by way of Washington, Pa., to Wheeling. By

1766 these settlers were traveling southward from points along this trail. They had reached the head waters of Dunkard creek, passed through Preston Co., and came up the Monongahela river. In 1770 Issac Lemaster had built a cabin and established a claim to a part of Morgantown. Two years later, 1772, Michael Kearns came, built his cabin and established his claim. Again two years later Zackquill Morgan came and purchased the Lemaster claim and made this his permanent home.

The Kearns claim consisted of 600 acres of land, all of Greenmont and a large portion of the 5th ward of Morgantown. It is certain that the population was very small and widely scattered. In the year of 1786 with one half of Marion Co., and all of Preston included, there were only 250 listed taxpayers in the county so far as is now known. When Dunmore's war broke out in 1774 there were only two families living in Morgantown, Kearns and Morgan. Nor is there any grounds for believing there were any more than this until after the Revolutionary war. There are no records to show that either of these men sold any of their lands until Morgan began to sell lots in 1784 or '85. He finally laid off his ground into building lots in 1785.

Kearns built a mill which was located almost directly under the new High Street bridge over Decker's creek. Many of us can remember seeing the dam here, and the mill.

He also had a boat yard at the mouth of Decker's creek where he built flat boats and sold them to emigrants that were going to Kentucky by way of the Monongahela and Ohio rivers. This was sometime after 1782. When Michael Kerns built his fort Morgantown had not been dreamed of. Think of one's life in this trackless wilderness with your nearest neighbor nearly a mile away.

I have no evidence to show that there were ever any regular soldiers quartered at this fort, but we know that it was a meeting place not only in times of danger but also a stopping place for new settlers coming into the country.

William Haymond Jr., in a letter states that his father brought his family here and they must have remained a long time as he says he raised a field of corn where Morgantown now stands. This was in 1778. He also says that while they were living there smallpox broke out, two children died and some negro slaves.

In 1778 Cobun's fort, which stood somewhere in what is now known as the Tank field owned by the Standard Oil Co., was

attacked and burned. In Haymond's letter, that I have already spoken of, he says he saw this fort burn and that he saw the men that were killed near there, Miller and Woodfin, brought on poles to Kearns fort. Their hands and feet were tied together and poles run through them. The other folks in this little settlement evidently escaped to the fort too.

The Indians appeared on the hill above this fort and fired several shots, but made no direct attack. Kearns Fort was protected by other forts and frontier guards nearer the Indian settlements. A widely known Indian chief, Bald Eagle, was in the habit of paying friendly visit to the white men and hunting with them. He came on one of these visits to Kearns Fort and was murdered by Jacob Scott and two companions a mile below Morgantown. In retaliation of this atrocious act the Indians killed two daughters of Scott near where Granville is now located. This murder may have been one of the causes of the war. At any rate the Indians at once started raids and got the different tribes together ready for battle.

Some claim the war ended with the battle of Point Pleasant late in the fall of 1774. It was in reality the beginning of a war that did not end as far as the Indians were concerned until General Wayne's treaty in 1795. While Kearns Fort, on account of its location, did not play a very prominent part in the actual fighting during the Indian war which lasted a period of 21 years, it did play a very important part as being a place of safety to the incoming settler, a place where shelter and food could be had while the man was building his first rude home for his wife and children.

Thus this fort was intimately connected with the early settlement of this entire section. It was the first place of gathering which gave birth to the future Morgantown. It is well for all of us to become better acquainted with places that made today's America possible.

It seems to me no place or thing in our city more deserves to be marked than this house of refuge of our forefathers—a fortress in the wilderness built by Michael Kearns.

We, the Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, leave this modest, rustless, eternal tablet to his memory.

Dr. Kelly's Address, Made at the Kerns Memorial Ceremonies

In the year 1772, or 155 years ago, a young man by the name of Michael Kern left his native home in Holland and emigrated to America. After a slow, tedious and tempestuous voyage across the Atlantic, he landed at New York and crossed over New Jersey to eastern Pennsylvania. From there he traveled westward across that great state and arrived in the county of Westmoreland. There young Kerns seems to have tarried for a while, at least long enough to court and win the heart and hand of a young maiden by the name of Susan Weatherholt. After their marriage they then, with their limited household goods on a pack horse, started upon their "honeymoon" trip.

They came southward through the then almost trackless wilderness of our neighboring county of Fayette, and, after crossing at the mouth of Cheat River, finally arrived here in the wilds of Monongalia, then in the great state of Virginia, at that time an unbroken forest, here where we are standing today.

Mr. Kerns and his young wife acquired a large tract (about 600 acres) of land. Being very ambitious and energetic, he soon began to fell trees and hew the logs and erect the buildings to house himself and bride, which we here today are permitted to see, and this old relic, the broadax, which I here have the pleasure of showing you, is the one Mr. Kerns wielded to square the timber that was placed in yonder building erected by him for his place of residence, and the broadax has been in the possession of the Kerns family ever since.

This broadax was presented and donated to our Historical Society by a direct descendant of Michael Kerns, Mr. Thornton Kerns, a respected native of this city, whom we have the pleasure of having with us today, with the same ax in his hand. He is now 85 years of age and is the oldest living descendant of Michael Kern.

The building which we here see, was in its early days enclosed within a stockade, for protection to themselves against prowling savages and wild animals, and the protection of their live stock, having within the enclosure a splendid spring of water.

Old Spring House at Herns Fort, in 2nd Ward of City of Morgantown

It was at this fort where it is said that the late United States Senator Waitman T. Willey delivered his maiden Fourth of July speech back in 1833 or 1834.

This building, with its stockaded protection, became known far and near as Michael Kerns' Fort, and a number of times, during invasion of the Indians, men, women and children of the neighborhood ran to it for the protection it offered to their lives. This fort was considered the largest and best in all this section, and the old house, with the portholes therein, is today the only one still standing in this county. Here Bald Eagle, a noted Indian chief who was friendly to the whites, spent many happy hours as a welcome guest.

It is said that this fort was besieged on one occasion by two hostile tribes of Indians, the Delawares and Mingoes, but who were driven away after some loss to them. It is also claimed, by evidence found, that one of these tribes camped during the siege where the Second Ward school building now stands, and the other tribe up where Judge I. G. Lazzelle's and W. E. Price's residences are now located.

Here Mr. Kerns' children were born and grew to young manhood and womanhood and educated in the college of hard knocks, on this ground, married and reared families of their own.

Michael Kerns has the honor of having built the first mill in

Monongalia County, which was located on Decker's Creek just a short distance above the present Utilities Power Plant and nearby the first public road made in this county—the old Rock Forge road.

It is said that Michael Kerns built the first boat yard, which was used for many years, and many flat boats, laden with farm products, have gone down the Monongahela from this yard. This boat yard was also located on Decker's Creek at its mouth, under where the present large cement bridge is now, leading to South Morgantown, or the First Ward.

Mr. Kerns in his day was a very prominent, respected and useful man here and lived to a good old age, and when he died was buried on his own ground a short distance from the old fort. His descendants now live in various states of this country.

As president of Monongalia Historical Society, I here wish to congratulate you ladies of the D. A. R. on the patriotism and success you have shown in placing this beautiful tribute to one of the earliest and most worthy pioneers of this community, Michael Kerns.

* * *

Address of Mrs. W. H. Conaway, State Regent, D. A. R.

The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, which I have the honor to represent today was organized in Washington, D. C., in 1890. Any American woman is eligible for membership at the age of eighteen, provided she is acceptable to the Society and is a lineal descendant of an ancestor who with unfailing loyalty rendered material aid to the cause of independence as a recognized soldier, sailor or as a civil officer in one of the colonies or states.

The purpose of the organization is to foster love of our country and its traditions, to endeavor to formulate the right ideals of citizenship and to uphold the American government, and to combat all influences which seek to undermine our institutions of free government. We have 167,000 members, and during the past years spent $105,800.00 for Americanization work; $117,818.94 for patriotic education, and lent $83,010.00 to deserving young students, besides numerous other important undertakings. We have chapters or local units in every State, one in China, one in Paris, and even one in London, composed of American women bound together by a common bond— love of America and its traditions.

UNVEILING OF KERNS' FORT MEMORIAL, OCTOBER 14, 1927

Left to Right- (1) Mrs. R. H. Edmondson, Ex-Vice President General N. S. D. A. R., (2) Mrs. George C. Baker, State Historian, D. A. R., (3) Thornton Kerns, oldest living lineal descendant of Michael Kerns, holding the ancestral broadax. (4) Dr. W. C. Kelly, President of Monongalia Historical Society. (5) Mrs. W. E. Price, Regent of Elizabeth Ludington Hagans Chapter D. A. R., (6) Mrs. John L. Johnston, Chapter Chairman of Historic Spots, D. A. R., (7) Children of Charles O. Koontz, descendants of Michael Kerns.

The first work mentioned in the constitution of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is the acquisition and preservation of historic spots, to perpetuate the memory of those who by their deeds and sacrifices achieved the independence of the American people; to inspire in ourselves and in others a more profound reverence for those principles for which American patriots gave their lives and fortunes. During the past year the National Society, D. A. R., spent $153,661.78 on preservation of historic spots and grave markers; 1,271 historic spots were marked.

It is interesting to note that the citizenship is awakening all over the country to the importance and significance of placing tablets and erecting monuments as memorials to the early patriots, the object of which is to inculcate and foster a greater love and veneration for America and its institutions by all of its residents.

We are met here today to dedicate a memorial to one who was a part of the vanguard of that mighty westward-moving pioneer host whose sturdy strides, within a century, conquered our mountains, wilderness, and prairies—Michael Kern, who erected this fort as a protection against Indian attacks, and for which it was used as early as 1774.

All too little do we in general realize the debt we owe to those who, amid great hardships, helped with the building of this nation. The patriots of those early days were worthy of the name which history gives them and from their lives we learned the lessons which admonish us to do our duty as they did theirs.

They aimed to build a stable government, one that would be representative and just, and we can devote ourselves to no better work than the preserving of that government in the exact form in which it was bequeathed to us. We Americans have a high and noble lineage and with it a high duty and responsibility. The world is constantly making its toilsome way forward into new and different paths; many are the serious problems we meet along the way, to be successfully met if we would measure up to the standards of our forefathers. In all that pertains to the working out of the great needs of the future are not to be met by any particular group of people but rather will they be attained by all liberty-loving Americans standing shoulder to shoulder as did the pioneers of our early history. Our country has become the greatest power the world has ever known, and yet it has only begun its career of greatness and usefulness. Daughters, and those of you in whose veins

MORGANTOWN-KINGWOOD STATE HIGHWAY UP DECKER'S CREEK, 1927

flows the blood of the founders of this Republic, it is for us to keep the faith, remain true to our heritage, and in no manner jeopardize our institutions, but so cherish them that they may be handed down to posterity as we received them.

Some one has said:

"Tell me not from what stock you grew,
Best prove your stock by what you do."

As we place this marker to the memory of Michael Kern and those brave patriots whose American valor was proved on many battlefields, and whose spirit has made America great among the nations of the world, let us pledge anew our loyalty to the principles upon which our nation was founded and resolve to combat insidious and subversive legislation and propaganda that seeks to destroy them. May this marker be ever a reminder of America's past to those who view it, and may it be a mighty stimulus to challenge latent patriotism to the end that we may all united stand for our country's rights, one flag, one country, one spirit.

"Let each one be proud and happy to say
These words, and repeat them every day
Until the habit has come to stay:
'I am an American.'"

. . . THE END . . .

Harry P. Muffly,
County Agent
Morgantown, West Virginia